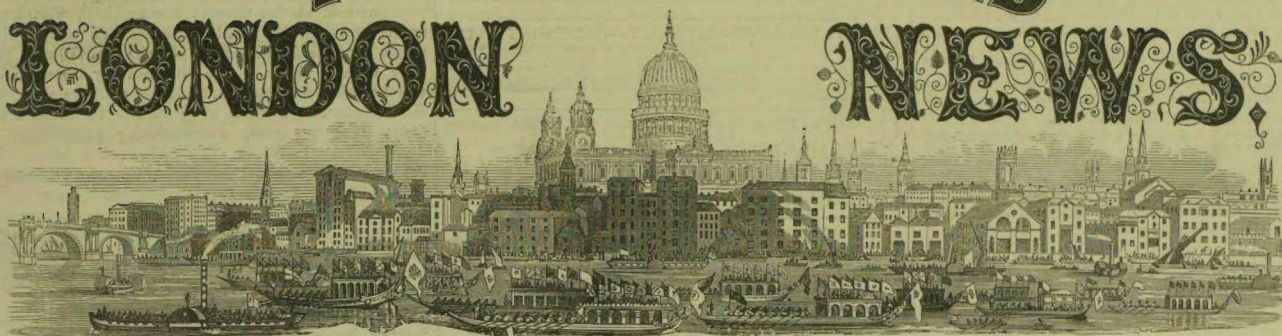


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

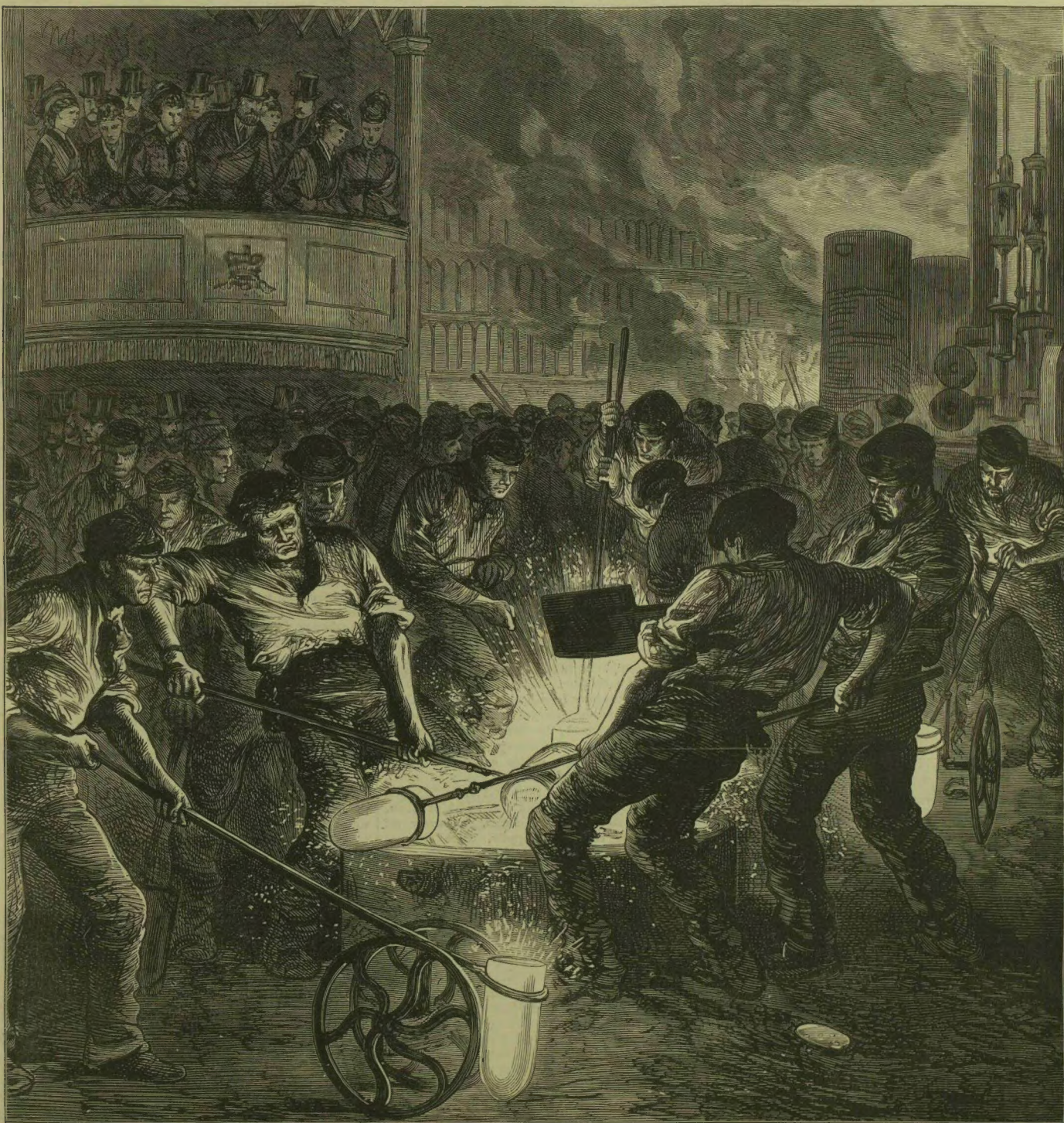


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SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875.

WITH {SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6d.



ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD: CASTING STEEL INGOTS AT MESSRS. FIRTH AND SONS' FACTORY.



slight change in the relative position and movement of the two yachts might have brought about a result which could

Mrs. Gladstone presented the prizes at a cottage-garden show at Hawarden on Thursday week. A vote of thanks having been proposed to her for her kindness in doing so, Mr. Gladstone replied, and took the opportunity of impressing all present—the working class especially—the value of gardening as a relaxation. It was most important to all to be conversant with the works of Providence in nature, and gardening was almost always, to a man who was compelled to economise his means, a considerable addition to the bodily comfort of himself and his family. Besides, it tended to instruct him in mind, both by information and observation of the most interesting kind. It also taught him trust in Providence, which gave him all the fruits of the earth to meet the wants of mankind. A more healthful pursuit there could not be, either for the body or the mind.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle at three o'clock p.m., on Thursday week, from the south. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Horatia Stophord, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Bauer, Viscount Bridport, Major-General Ponsonby, Sir William Jenner, and the Hon. Alexander Yorke. Her Majesty, in her telegrams concerning the fatal calamity in the Solent, said, "Let my distress and sympathy, in which my children join, be expressed to the widows. The Prince of Wales also sent a message of condolence with the sufferers and the bereaved. The Queen on Saturday last sent the Hon. Harriet Phipps and some of the gentlemen of her household to Gairmishiel, to express her Majesty's sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Peel and their relatives on the sad occurrence. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday performed at Osborne by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty on Monday, and on Tuesday Admiral Sir Alexander Milne arrived at the castle and dined at the Royal table. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, drove through the village of Broom on Wednesday in a carriage drawn by four greys. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the youthful Princesses of Wales, has taken frequent drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., is Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Longshawe, the shooting-box of the Duke of Rutland, yesterday week, en route for Scotland. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Sheffield to Retford, where they met their children, who had travelled by a special train from London. The journey was continued to Perth, where the Royal party partook of breakfast on Saturday morning, after which the journey was resumed, their Royal Highnesses arriving at Balmoral at three o'clock. A guard of honour of the 1st Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Logan, was in attendance. The Prince and Princess, with their children, drove to Aberfeldie, and immediately after their arrival visited the Queen at Balmoral. His Royal Highness went to Glencairn Moors on Monday, and killed forty brace of grouse, six hares, and one snipe. On Tuesday he had a deer drive in Knox Forest, and brought down three fine stags, which were shown by torchlight in front of Aberfeldie Castle in the evening, when all the people for miles round assembled.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Nijni-Novgorod yesterday week. Representatives of the mercantile community had been deputed to welcome the Prince on his arrival, and, according to the custom of the country, presented him with bread and salt, which was offered on a silver dish worth 2000 roubles.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Cumberland Lodge, on Thursday week, from Germany. The Princess presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal School of Art-Needlework held, on Tuesday, at the rooms in the Exhibition-road.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne have arrived at Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Mainau, on Monday, from Switzerland, on a visit to the grand ducal family of Baden. The Duke left Mainau, on Tuesday, for Kranehewies, on a visit to the princely family of Hohenzollern. His Royal Highness proceeded thence to Darmstadt.

His Highness Ibrahim Pasha has left the Alexandra Hotel for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Earl and Countess Percy have arrived at Inverary from Machanoch House.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Tunbridge Wells.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has left the Pulteney Hotel for Vevey, Switzerland.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Ladies Margaret and Mary Scott have arrived at Drumlanrig Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Jerveaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Ripon left Studley Royal on Monday for Ireland.

The Marchioness of Blandford has arrived at Dublin Castle.

Marquis Conyngham has arrived at Slane Castle, county Meath.

Earl and Countess Sydney have left Frogual, Foot's Cray, for Eikh Hall, Ballater.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp have left Belgrave-square for Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

Earl and Countess Spencer have left Althorp Park, Northamptonshire, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Downs at Danby Lodge, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick and Lord Brooke have arrived at Lord Warwick's shooting-quarters in the north of Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Hunthill, his Lordship's shooting-quarters in Scotland.

Earl and Countess Howe have left Curzon House for Gopsal Hall, Atherstone.

Earl and Countess Somers and Lady Adelaide Somers-Cocks have left town for Whitby, Yorkshire.

Laura Countess of Antrim has arrived at Castle Grant on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Seafield.

The Countess Dowager of Lichfield has left town for Tunbridge Wells.

The Countess Dowager of Dunmore and Lady Alexandrina Murray have left town on a visit at Jerveaux Abbey.

Lord and Lady Colchester have gone on a tour to the German Spas.

Lord and Lady Saltoun have left town for Philorth House, Finsburgh, Aberdeenshire.

Lord and Lady Skelmersdale have arrived at Latham House, Ormskirk.

Lord Redesdale has left Park-place, St. James's, for Batsford Park, his seat in Gloucestershire.

Lord and Lady Lisgar have arrived at Baillieborough Castle, Cavan.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli left Hughenden Manor, on Monday, for Weston Park, on a visit to the Earl of Bradford.

The *Morning Post* states that a marriage is arranged between Lord Montagu and Miss Butcher, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Butcher, Bishop of Meath; and between the Hon. George Douglas Pennant, M.P., eldest son of Lord Penrhyn, and Miss Gertrude Glyne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Glyne, and niece of Lord Lyttelton and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has sent £100 to the funds of the Open-Air Mission.

The excavations for a new tidal basin at the Surrey Commercial Docks has laid bare a forest-bed six feet from the surface. Among the trees and in the peat are found bones of the great ox (*bos primigenius*).

The Council of the Zoological Society have procured and deposited in their gardens a fine specimen of the chimpanzee. It has just arrived from Western Africa, having been presented by Captain Lees, the Governor of Lagos. It is a male, and about five years old.

A subscription has been started to erect a statue of Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., in some prominent place near the docks at the East-End. The managing committee consists chiefly of workmen employed by large shipping and manufacturing firms at the East-End.

For the purpose of organising arrangements for bringing over cattle and horses from Texas, by means of apparatus patented by Mr. F. H. Relph, a meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Major de Winton. Mr. Relph explained his plan, and, after a long discussion, a committee was appointed to confer with him for the purpose of carrying out the objects of his patent.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 82,760, of whom 32,896 were in workhouses and 49,864 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, these figures show a decrease of 8924, 15,221, and 18,870 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 416, of whom 273 were men, 120 women, and 23 children under sixteen.

The opéra-bouffe "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be performed at the Alexandra Palace to-day (Saturday) by the company of the Opéra Comique; and in the evening, in consequence of its great success, the selection from the works of Handel, by the company's band and choir, will be repeated. There will also be a final performance of Julien's "British Army Quadrille," with the aid of the bands of the household troops.

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Police-Sergeant Kerrison, who was fired at and wounded by a burglar on Kingston-hill some months ago, received on Wednesday £200, which had been subscribed by the public in recognition of his bravery. The presentation took place at the Townhall, Kingston. The Mayor observing that the total amount subscribed was £249, the odd money having been handed to Kerrison at various times when he required to go away for change of air.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces the death, at the age of seventy-five, of Mr. William Smith Williams, for many years literary adviser to the firm of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. Mr. Williams is best known to the public as the person who first recognised the genius of Charlotte Brontë, and readers of Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Miss Brontë" will remember the many references in that work to Mr. Williams's courtesy and kindness towards the authoress of "Jane Eyre" and her sisters. The testimony borne by Miss Brontë to Mr. Williams's kindly character and sound literary judgment is confirmed by all who knew him.

The publication of a balance-sheet by the treasurer of "Messrs. Moody and Sankey's London Mission" shows that the cost incurred in the metropolis was £28,395. The expenses are allotted thus:—The northern division (Agricultural, &c., Halls), £2845; western (Opera House), £6452; eastern (Bow-road Hall), £7104; southern (Camberwell, &c.), £6991. The general expenses are set down at £5993, and they include £353 paid to "ministers and evangelists who assisted Mr. Moody," £320 for "distribution of the *Christian* among ministers and others," and £2850 for chairs, which have since been sold for £1270. The public have contributed £28,238.

Mr. Langham, on Tuesday, held an inquest in the City on the body of Richard Barr, aged forty-six, the beadle of the church of Great St. Helen, Bishopsgate, who was found dead on Saturday last in the belfry of the church. The evidence given showed that the deceased had lately laboured under the delusion that he was being pursued by detectives. Upon the body was found a paper written in the following terms:—"May God forgive all those for the foul trick they have played upon me; and I hope the bank managers will allow my family to remain where they are." The jury found a verdict of temporary insanity.

The extensive library formed by the late George Ormerod, LL.D., of Sedbury Park, near Chepstow, well known for his "History of the County Palatine and City of Chester," was sold last week, together with that of his son, the late Archdeacon of Suffolk, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, the sale occupying five days. The books consisted chiefly of fine editions of county histories, heraldry, and genealogy. Theological works in Latin and German and English, law books and publications of the Record Commission, with many works of general literature, forming a library of several thousand volumes. The prices obtained were generally above the usual mark, and the total amounted to £2199.

Notices have been issued to the liverymen of London that they will be required to meet in the Guildhall on Wednesday, the 29th proximo, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Lord Mayor of London for the year 1875-6, in the room of Alderman D. H. Stone, the present occupant of the civic chair, whose term of office will expire in November. In the ordinary course the livery will return to the Court of Aldermen Mr. W. J. R. Cotton, M.P., and Mr. T. S. Owen, the two senior aldermen below the chair, and the Court of Aldermen will select Mr. Cotton as the Lord Mayor for next year. Alderman Cotton is a representative of the city of London in the House of Commons, having been returned in the Conservative interest at the last general election; and he is also a representative of the City at the London School Board.

A meeting of the executive committee of the French Inundation Fund was held at the Mansion House on Thursday week. Lord Vernon presided. The cashier (Mr. Winzar) reported the total receipts to be £24,794. Authority was given to purchase bedding, blankets, rugs, sheeting, shirting, and bedsteads to the value of £5200, for distribution among the sufferers. Captain Renwick stated that the French authorities had made such arrangements that the goods consigned to the committee would be admitted into France upon the payment of one fourth the usual dues, and that if addressed to the prefects no duty would be taken. The necessity of having an

account for the agents of the committee to grant money relief was brought under the notice of the committee by Captain Renwick, and it was resolved to place £1000 to the credit of Mr. Furley and Captain Renwick, the amount to be given in any particular case not to exceed £20, unless by the special sanction of the committee. On the motion of M. Rimailo it was resolved to place a further sum of £2000 to the credit of the agents of the committee for the purchase of implements, clothing, furniture, &c., in France for distribution.

## THE WELSH EISTEDDOD.

The Royal National Eisteddod of Wales has been held this week at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire. About £300 has been offered for competition in literary compositions, choral and instrumental and vocal competition, and for proficiency in art and sculpture. The meetings were held in a pavilion capable of accommodating an audience of six thousand, and, despite the unfavourable weather on Tuesday, the opening day, the large building was fairly occupied, special trains being run from all parts of North Wales. In the absence of Sir Watkin Wynan, M.P., through indisposition, the presidential chair was occupied by Mr. Owens Evans, Brown Hall. The great prize of the day was one of 60 gs. and a conductor's baton for a choral competition, "The people shall hear and be afraid," from Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The prize was carried off by the Danerwle Choral Union. A brass band competition was won by a quarrymen's band from Blaenau Ffestiniog; and prizes for playing the old Welsh triple harp were secured by Hugh Griffiths Hughes, of Bethesda, and Albert Roberts. A prize of £20 and a gold medal was awarded to Mr. Jones of Llanystumlw, for an essay on the late chief bard; and a prize of the like amount for an elegy upon the same subject was given to Mr. John Griffith Owen, of Carnarvon. The Lady Parry's prize, for a poem on Boadicea, was taken by Mr. David Aubrey, Llanerchymedd. Mr. Griffith, of Denbigh, was the conductor.

Lord Mostyn was the president, on Wednesday, and Mr. Richard Davies, familiar in Eisteddod circles as Mynyddog, acted as conductor. The address was read by Mr. Pictou Jones, chairman of the committee. The prizes for literature were taken by the Rev. William Thomas, Monmouth; Evan Jones, Pentrecelyn, Ruthin; Messrs. Thomas Jones, Llangollen; Robert Jones, Bethesda. Vocal composition: David Evelyn Evans, Newcastle; Emlyn and David Jenkins, University College of Wales. Choral competition: The Wrexham choir and the Carnarvon Choral Union. Miscellaneous subjects: Margaret Jones, Pwllheli; Hugh Jones, Bodlan; William Hughes, Talsarnau; J. L. Williams, Stockton-on-Tees; Evan Roberts, Birkenhead; John Hughes, Pwllheli; and Master Pritchard, Bethesda.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

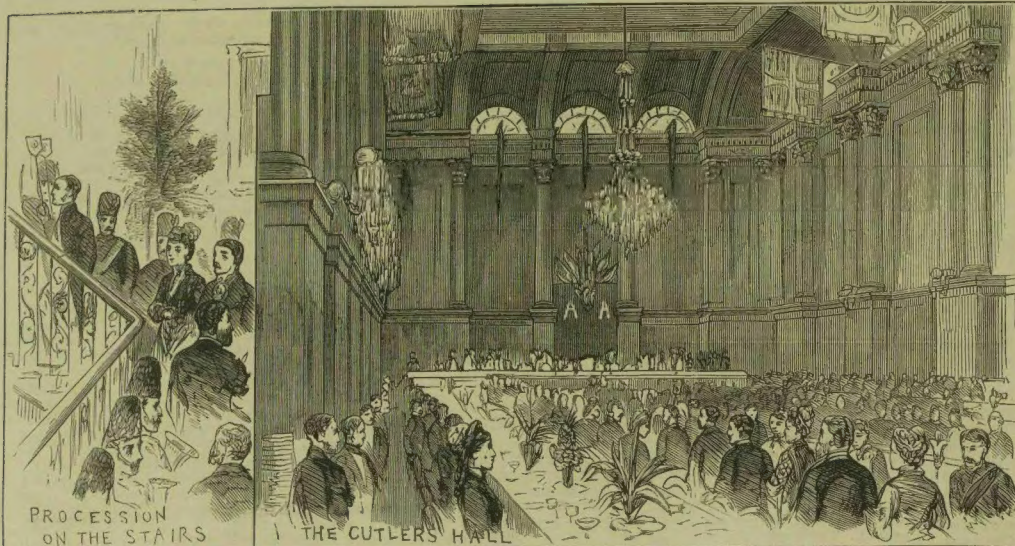
The British Archaeological Association brought its congress at Evesham to a close on Saturday last. On the previous evening, at the Townhall, after the return of the archaeologists from Sudeley Castle and Winchcombe, they assembled in goodly numbers—under the presidency of the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, F.A.A., one of the vice-presidents of the association—to hear Mr. Herbert New's paper on "The Strategic Movements which immediately preceded the Battle of Evesham." The next observations that were made came from Mr. J. H. Hooper, and were "On Some Deeds Lately Restored to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester," which included a will of King John, directing where his body should be buried, and in itself an object of great antiquarian interest. These documents and seals were discovered in a box at the registry, and had not been looked into, so it was said, for more than a hundred years, so that the society may well be congratulated on their discovery. On Saturday morning the party started in carriages for Conglton Court, the seat of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and, this being the closing day of the proceedings, they numbered nearly 250. The weather was again fine. On the return from Conglton, the party again passing through Alcester, the supposed position of the Roman Alania, visited the church, and were there met by the Vicar of the parish, who read a history of the edifice and gave some description of its principal features. About half-past two the archaeologists reached Ragley Park, and were cordially received by the Marquis of Hertford and the Marchioness, who conducted them through the house, and pointed out to them the most interesting objects of their collection of pictures, old books, and china. After being very hospitably entertained at one of the most elegant repasts ever given to the society—in fact, in a style of regal magnificence—a meeting was held in the great hall of the house—the Marquis presiding—where the usual concluding votes of thanks were duly passed. It seemed to be the general opinion that this, the thirty-second annual congress of the association, was one of the most successful which has ever been held. Several archaeologists left Evesham on Monday for Moreton-in-the-Marsh, to view the remarkable antiquities of that neighbourhood.

The annual congress of the Cambrian Archaeological Society was brought to a close on Saturday, and, although the weather has been rather unfavourable, the visitors have gone through a good amount of work in the intervals between the storms. The last two excursions were to Langan, Llanbriw, Whitland, Kidwelly Castle, Llandilo, and Dynevor Castle. The principal object of curiosity inspected on the Whitland excursion was the great Dolwyrtly cromlech, the most perfect and finest in South Wales, not excepting the Pentre Evan, one in the adjoining county of Pembroke. Kidwelly Castle was inspected on Friday, under the guidance of Mr. Freeman. It stands one of the finest of the many ruins of castellated buildings in this part of Wales, on the edge of the tidal river Gwendraeth, and overlooks Carmarthen Bay, the river forming a sort of moat at the foot of two sides of the castle. The little town lying at its foot, once noted for wrecking and smuggling, was fortified, and remains of the walls are now visible. The closing excursion (on the same day) was to Llandilo by rail for the purpose of visiting Dynevor old castle and Llandilo church. Here the visitors were received and entertained by Lord and Lady Cawdor. The present castle replaced one of greater antiquity, which was destroyed near the end of the twelfth century. It was the chief residence from the year 877 of the Princes of South Wales. Henry VII. granted it to Rhys-ap-Thomas, who was of regal descent. Among the relics exhibiting the genealogy of Rhys-ap-Thomas and some specimens of furniture of his day. There was a concluding business meeting at the close of the last excursion. The meeting for 1876 is fixed to be held at Abergavenny, one of the most picturesque spots in South Wales, under the presidency of Mr. A. E. Freeman.

At a meeting of farmers held at the Royal Crowa Hotel, Sevenoaks, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Richard Russell, of Orford Castle, it was decided to form a Farmer's Club and Chamber of Agriculture for that part of the county of Kent, and a large number of agriculturists gave in their names as members. Rules for the guidance of the new society were adopted, and officers were appointed, Mr. Russell being the chairman.



SKETCHES OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.

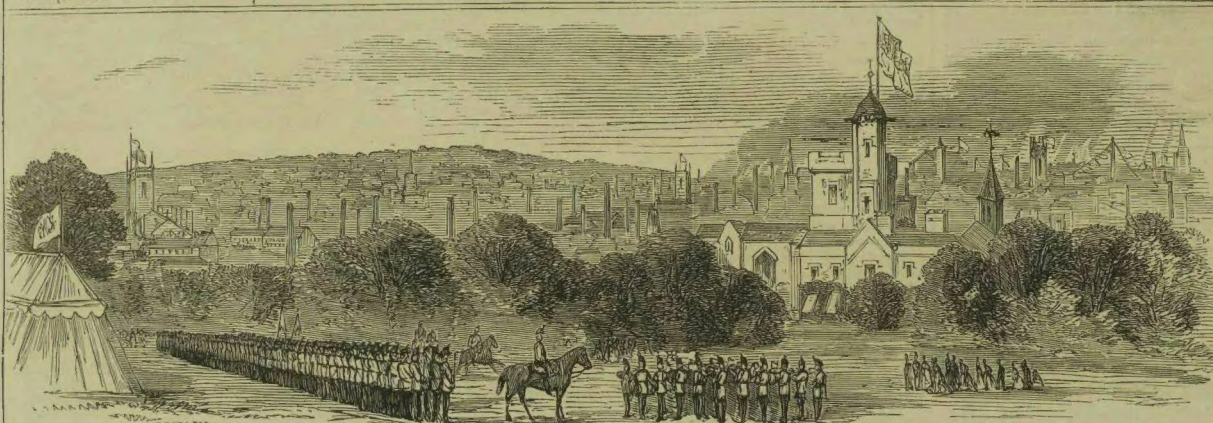


PROCESSION  
ON THE STAIRS

THE CUTLERS HALL



MANNING  
THE STEEPLE  
CHILDREN  
WITH CARDS  
OF WELCOME



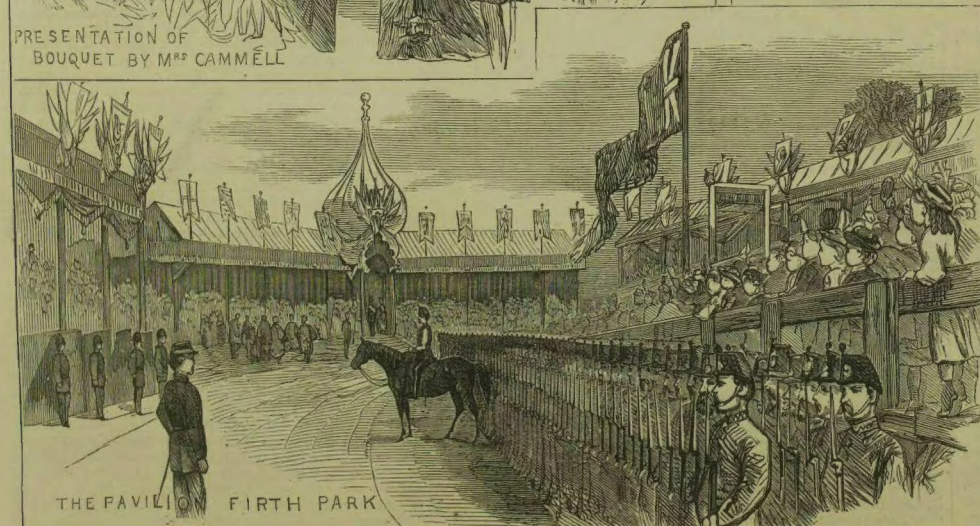
SHEFFIELD  
FROM THE FARM



PRESENTATION OF  
BOUQUET BY M<sup>RS</sup> CAMMELL



BOUDOIR  
AT THE CUTLERS HALL



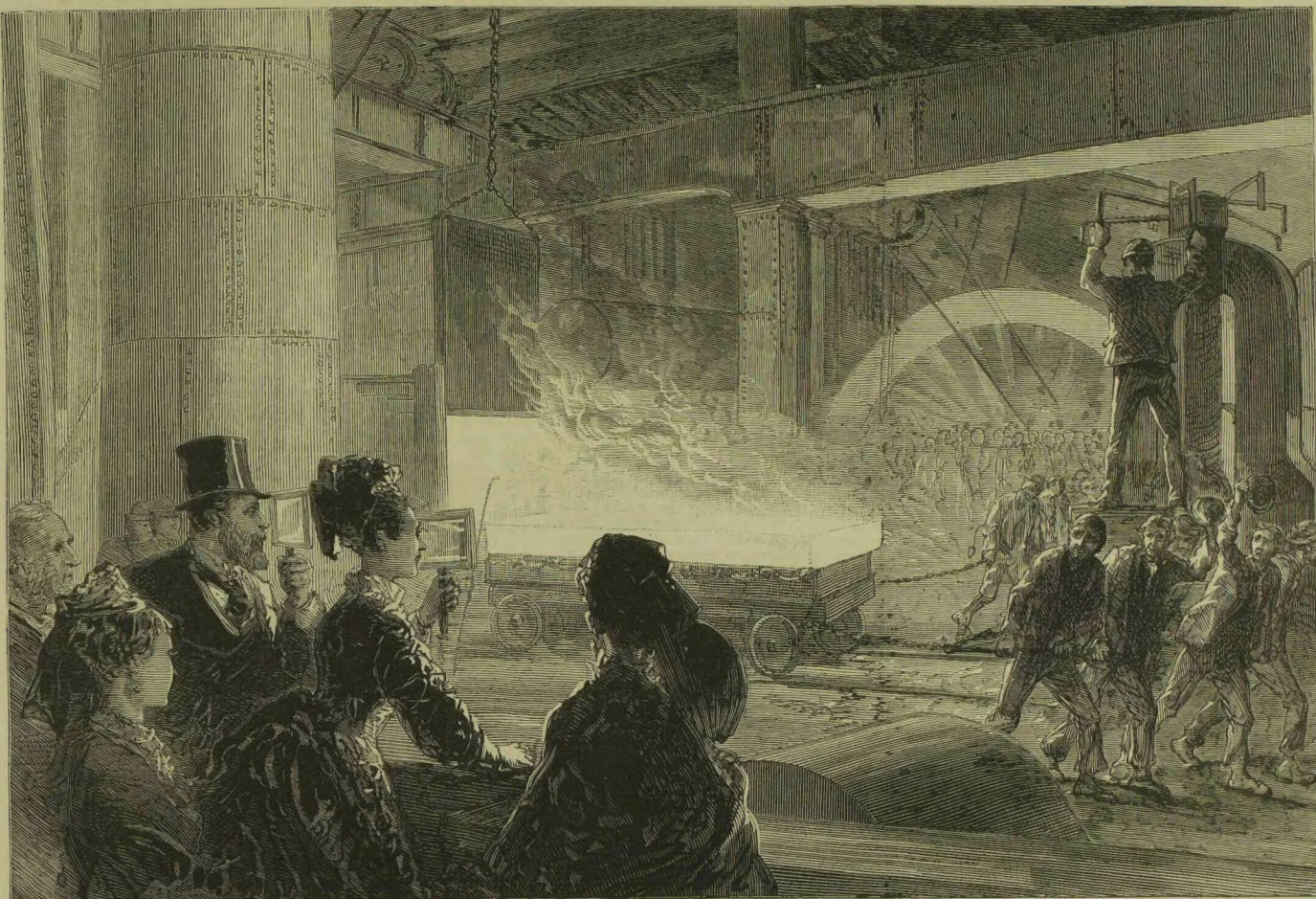
THE PAVILION FIRTH PARK



IRON ARMOUR  
FOR FORT AT DOVER



THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.



ROLLING A FOURTEEN-INCH ARMOUR-PLATE AT THE CYCLOPS WORKS.



THE BESSEMER-STEEL PROCESS AT THE CYCLOPS WORKS.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 26.

There being an absolute dearth of political incidents, the main topic of interest during the week has been the refusal of M. Buffet to grant the colportage stamp to a translation of Mr. Gladstone's book on the Vatican decrees, on the ground that it attacks the Roman Catholic faith, which he openly declares it to be his duty to defend. Every attempt has been made to induce him to revoke his decision, but with no satisfactory result. M. Victor Oger, the translator of Mr. Gladstone's work, states, in a letter to the *République Française*, that in writing to Duc Decazes concerning the matter he received a reply to the effect that M. Buffet was alone responsible for the refusal of the colportage stamp. The Minister of Foreign Affairs added that the stamp was not necessary for the work to be sold by booksellers, but merely in the event of its being hawked about the country and displayed at railway stalls. It would appear that it was mainly with the view of securing this latter advantage that M. Oger was desirous of obtaining the stamp. In concluding his letter he mentions that a distinguished diplomatist—probably Lord Lyons—endeavoured to procure him the favour he solicited, but that the Government declined to alter its original decision.

The recent Lyons conspiracy trials have just had their epilogue—the spy Bouvier, who as a witness was so instrumental in procuring the condemnation of the members of the so-called Société Permanente, having been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for forgery. Bouvier supplied M. Ducros, the Préfet of the Rhone, with all manner of counterfeit documents, such as a new constitution scheme devised by M. Jules Simon, and a mysterious letter in cypher, purporting to have been written and signed by M. Gambetta. Credulous M. Ducros eagerly listened to Bouvier's statements concerning the Permanente, recommended him to the Procureur-Général, and on the faith of his assertions ordered those perquisitions which caused such a sensation in Lyons. Now that the majority of Bouvier's allegations are proved to be false, and the documents with which he supported them barefaced forgeries, it would seem logical if the petty tradespeople and artisans whom his evidence caused to be convicted on a charge of conspiracy were set at liberty; but as yet the Government has remained silent on the point. M. Buffet, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, blindly supports M. Ducros, the obnoxious Préfet of the Rhone; and although the press is wellnigh unanimous in demanding his removal, it is probable that, owing to M. Buffet's protection, that notoriously Bonapartist functionary will remain in office. The French Prime Minister's opposition to Mr. Gladstone's book, and his support of Préfet Ducros, shows that he combines Ultramontanism with Imperialist tendencies.

The projected German pilgrimage to Lourdes and Paray-le-Monial is the subject of numerous comments in the Paris papers; the Radical organs remarking that France is very delicately situated in reference to the proposed demonstration. If the pilgrims are well received the German Chancellor will have a right to accuse France of upholding his enemies, while if, on the other hand, their reception is of a hostile character, Prince Bismarck may easily turn round and exclaim that if the pilgrims are Catholics they are at the same time none the less Germans.

M. Thiers has left Paris for Geneva, where he proposes making a short stay. There is some talk of Duc Decazes having entrusted him with various negotiations with Prince Gortschakoff, who is now stopping in Switzerland; but no official announcement has appeared concerning the matter.

The King of Bavaria has undertaken a tour in France. He is now stopping incognito at Rheims, and is expected to arrive in Paris in the course of a few days.

The money raised for the relief of the victims of the inundations now exceeds £900,000 sterling.

## SPAIN.

The King has been given in marriage, by report, more than once. According to the *Univers* of Paris, he is to marry the eldest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier.

The forts which overlook the town of Seo d'Urgel had not surrendered at the time our early edition was put to press, although the event was considered imminent. Some particulars of the fighting in that quarter are given at page 211.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William was present, on Wednesday, at the festival dinner of the delegates of the Gustavus Adolphus Association at Potsdam. His Majesty made a speech, in which he remarked that he always felt sympathy with the association and its objects. He said that he wished it might take root beyond the borders of the Fatherland, and always bear fruit rich in blessings. This result would be achieved if it continued to act on the right principle. In this His Majesty knew himself to be of one mind with the association. The chairman thanked the Emperor, and described the principle of the association to be "Jesus Christ yesterday, to-day, and for all eternity." The Emperor expressed his hearty concurrence in this principle. His Majesty shortly afterwards left the assembly amid loud cheers.

The Crown Prince of Germany arrived at Cologne on Wednesday morning, and was received by the chief authorities and a large and enthusiastic crowd. At noon his Imperial Highness opened the International Horticultural Exhibition, and expressed his pleasure at seeing representatives of so many nations assembled around him. He wished prosperity to the exhibition, and closed his remarks by calling for cheers for the Emperor.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of Geneva, by 61 votes against 7, has adopted a resolution for the suppression of the convents of the Sisters of Charity.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

At the international grain and seed fair opened at Vienna on Monday it was officially stated that the crops of this year in Austria and Hungary are considerably below the average both in quantity and quality. It is, however, expected that there will be between five and a half to six million quinquals of wheat available for exportation.

## GREECE.

King George opened the Session of the Chamber of Deputies in person on Monday. His Majesty stated that the relations of Greece with foreign Powers were satisfactory, and that the peace policy which had been pursued was a security for the further progress of the country. He dwelt upon the law-abiding manner in which the last elections had been carried out. He recommended the faithful application of the provisions of the Constitution, and the development of all available means of internal improvement and of the system of the centralization of power, as well as the remodelling of the electoral law and the law on Ministerial responsibility; his Majesty, at the same time, promising to choose Ministers designated by the Majority of the Chamber. He announced that a bill would be introduced for giving a military training to all citizens, in accordance with the new system in force in Europe.

## TURKEY.

Information has reached the British Embassy at Constantinople that the Turkish troops, which continue to arrive in the Herzegovina, are driving the insurgents before them, and that the latter, in their retreat, are committing great atrocities. Intelligence from other sources confirms this news. The insurgents have burnt Dubriza, and the inhabitants are flying to Stolatz. The Ottoman Government has resolved to send Serer Pacha as an Imperial Commissioner to the insurgents in the Herzegovina, and in announcing this step they thank the ambassadors of all the great Powers for their friendly attitude. The diplomatic influence of the three Emperors and other European Powers is to be used to dissuade the insurgents from further resistance, and the Porte is prepared to accept some kind of mediation which, in the event of their submission, may save them from the extremity of outrage, and may possibly lead to permanent administrative reforms.

## RUSSIA.

The Czarwitsch has joined the Czarvna at Copenhagen. He arrived there at noon on Monday from Helsingør, and was received by the members of the Royal family of Denmark, the Grand Duchess Marie, the Russian Minister, and the Danish authorities. Three was a parade of troops, the latter saluting his Imperial Highness amid the cheers of the crowd which had assembled. The town was gaily decorated with flags.

The town of Rjef has been visited by a great fire. Three hundred houses, including the soldiers' barracks, were burnt down, and the loss of property in other respects was great.

The Siberia says that the new Governor-General of Western Siberia has sent in a report to the Russian Government declaring the urgent necessity of judicial reform in the province, and, above all, of the creation of a university. Men, he says, cannot be had capable of discharging the duties of numbers of posts in the public service. There is especially a want of doctors, of whom it is said that there are but fifty in all Siberia. The Minister of Finance approves of the proposal, and is disposed to grant 250,000 roubles for the foundation of the university, which it is intended shall be of two faculties, law and medicine, and to be located at Torusk.

The entire population of Khokand is said to have renounced its allegiance to the Khan, Chudojar, and proclaimed his son Sade as ruler in his stead. On the fact being formally notified to General Kaufmann, he expressed himself willing to recognise the new settlement, provided the treaty between Russia and the Chudojar was respected, an indemnity paid to the Russian Envoy and traders who had sustained losses through the insurrection, and a pension settled upon Chudojar.

## AUSTRALIA.

The industrial exhibition at Melbourne will open in September next.

We learn from Sydney that one year's extension has been granted to the contractors of the Southern Railway on account of scarcity of labour—unskilled wharf labourers receiving 10s. for a day of eight working hours.

The scheme for establishing a colony of Germans in the province of Thoa, Abyssinia, is reported to have collapsed.

Madame Adeline Patti gave a concert at Dieppe, on Wednesday night for the poor of the town. Every seat was secured a fortnight beforehand, the receipts amounting to £500.

A gigantic figure of Christ is being erected on the heights of Oberammergau, near Munich, and will be solemnly unveiled to-day (Saturday), the anniversary of King Louis's accession to the throne of Bavaria.

Two United States frigates, the Congress and the Hartford, have arrived at Tripoli to exact satisfaction for an insult recently offered to the American Consul there. An officer of the Congress, on landing, was hooded by an Arab mob.

The *Fanfulla* states that the late Emperor Ferdinand of Austria has left the Pope a legacy of 10,000,000 florins, which has already been paid at the Vatican. The Emperor has bequeathed also to the Pope all the ornaments and sacred vessels of his chapel, and valuable crystals and rare china services.

Another serious maritime disaster is reported—that of the burning of the Aurora at sea, on her homeward voyage from Adelaide. Fortunately, all on board were rescued by the Melmerly and brought to this country. When abandoned the Aurora was fully on fire, and two of her masts had fallen.

An address has been issued to the working men of Europe by the council of the Workmen's Peace Association, who are about to hold a conference in Paris, in which the advantages of arbitration are pointed out, and it is proposed to establish a High Court of Nations for the settlement of international disputes.

Senor Carlos Gutierrez, the Honduras Minister, has addressed a long letter to Lord Derby, in which he comments on the report of the Foreign Loans Committee, and denies that there is any foundation for the censure it casts upon him. His Lordship, in reply, merely acknowledges the receipt of the communication.

The following is a list of candidates for her Majesty's Indian medical service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 9th inst., in their order of merit:—P. J. Freyer, P. A. Weir, P. de H. Haig, John Lewtas, Edward Ferrand, John O'Neill, F. H. Pedroza, J. W. Clarkson, C. H. Day, and Parker.

Some German journalists, at a congress held in Bremen, have passed a resolution demanding immunity from punishment on behalf of those who publish truthful reports of public proceedings in the courts of law. They also uphold the anonymous principle in journalism, and ask that it should not be compulsory to give up the name of any author or contributor.

Kaid Jilaly, the General sent by the Emperor of Morocco to suppress the rising in Tangier, has entered the town of that name, and publicly read the Imperial letter appointing him for the time governor of the province. As, however, the rebellious tribes have submitted, it is believed that the military force which had been sent against them will be withdrawn.

The *Gazette* announces that her Majesty has appointed Sir Alexander Tillock Galt, K.C.M.G., to be her Majesty's Commissioner to attend the Commission at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the 22nd and 23rd articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871; her Majesty has also appointed Francis Clare Ford, Esq., her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at the Courts of Hesse Darmstadt and Carlsruhe, Agent at the Commission.

H.M. ships Hercules, flagship of Sir James R. Drummond, C.B., the *Invincible*, and the *Devastation* (monitor), forming a portion of the Mediterranean fleet, steamed into the Gulf of Ajaccio early in the past week and, anchored before the town. A salute of twenty-one guns from the ships, answered by the guns of the citadel, announced the arrival of the squadron, and caused much excitement in the town—Ajaccio not having been visited for many years by the ships of any foreign Power. The *Devastation*, being the first monitor ever seen there, attracted much attention. After a short stay, the squadron left Ajaccio on Wednesday week.

## SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The report, for the period from October, 1874, to July, 1875, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge shows that the association continues to accomplish good work. Its charitable operations are still numerous and varied, and are carried on both at home and abroad. The following is taken from the report:—

Most Churchmen are aware of the existence of the society. Many believe it to be an old and richly-endowed corporation, which has for its main object the circulation of bibles and prayer-books and other books at a cheap rate. In truth, the society is not a corporation at all; and, though it is the oldest association in connection with the Church of England for carrying on a great variety of charitable works, it is by no means rich, being entirely dependent (except so far as an endowment which yields £3500 a year is concerned), and a few trust funds of which it has the administration) upon the liberality of living Churchmen. Its total income for charitable purposes, which amounted last year to £41,107 5s. 4d., is not to be compared with that of many other societies whose objects are far less varied. Again, the view which regards the society as little more than a book-producing society is not by any means an adequate one. It is the great bible and prayer-book society of the Church of England, and as such produces and circulates below cost price, and also gives away, a vast number of these books every year. This work constitutes a very large portion of the society's income. Last year the sale of the books named, below cost price, for the use of the poor involved an expenditure of £7399 5s. 11d.; while grants of these and other books for a variety of charitable institutions cost £6993 12s. Thus £14,392 17s. 11d. was spent on these two works alone, while the subscriptions of members amounted, during the same period, to £14,592 7s. 8d. Prominence is given to this fact, because some have imagined that members of the society do not get much in return for their subscriptions. It is not probable that many persons subscribe to a religious society with a view to getting a return; yet those who do so may rest satisfied that, if not for themselves, yet for the poor with whom they are connected, they receive back more than all they give when they subscribe to the S.P.C.K. At the present time a new and special offer is in course of being made to all members of the society. The offer consists of the opportunity of purchasing any of the society's books which are deemed suitable for parochial libraries at half price, provided that not less than five pounds' worth of books are so taken. Very many of the members have availed themselves of this offer, and by sending £2 10s. or a larger sum, have received twice the amount in books for some parochial library in which they are interested. But, though so much is spent upon books, the circulation of them in the manner described is, after all, but one amongst a great variety of charitable operations in which the society is engaged. The ordinary sale of the society's publications is an important work, though not one of a directly charitable nature. It is believed that much good is done by the circulation of these books. Upwards of £75,000 worth of books were sold last year at a small profit. This profit is always handed over to the general fund, and is spent upon the charitable operations of the society. The amount thus paid over last year was £4000. Great credit is due to the society for the care of the society's funds, which are invested in the most judicious manner, in addition to the sum paid for interest of money belonging to the society, and invested in book stock. These two sums amount to £3010 a year. Hence last year, as was the case in the previous year, the bookselling business contributed £7010 to the charitable operations of the society. But, altogether distinct from its bookselling operations, the society is engaged in a vast variety of works, at home and abroad, for the promotion of Christian knowledge. Grants of money for educational and other purposes in this country are constantly made; the extension and sustentation of the Church in the colonies and in India by providing additional bishops is a chief care of the society; the aiding to train up a native ministry, both for colonists and heathens, is a most important work; the assisting to build churches, schools, and colleges is a constant source of expense; the making grants of money for the production in foreign countries of Christian literature in the vernacular—these and many other similar works engage the attention and share the liberality of the society every month.

The report concludes as follows:—

If the record of another year's active work should lead any to appreciate the society more highly than they have hitherto done, they are begged to sympathize with the society, and to contribute to its operations, and to endeavour to increase its means of usefulness; above all, they are begged to thank God, who has made the society for 177 years an honoured instrument in the hands of His Church for promoting Christian knowledge at home and abroad, and to pray Him to continue His blessing on its work.

## THE ALBERT ASSURANCE ARBITRATION.

Lord Cairns has issued his third and final award in this arbitration. The result of the liquidation has been that the creditors of all the absorbed companies have been paid in full, and those of the Albert Company have received three dividends, amounting to 3s. 11½d. These payments have from time to time been made, the expenses attending the arbitration have been paid, and the surplus not required for these purposes has been paid back to the contributories. The proceedings have now been brought to a close; every one's claim has been barred and nothing further will be done in the arbitration. Practically, there has for a long time been but little to do, and the award would doubtless have been issued long ago but for the fact that a large part of the company's business was carried on in India, and the necessary communications with India, more especially with reference to the final barring of all claims, have, of course, taken up much time; the delay so caused has probably been, at least, for twelve months. But even with this, the whole of this immense liquidation has been completed within a little more than four years from the passing of the Arbitration Act.

Not only has the undertaking been carried out with much expedition, but it has been attended with comparatively little expense, the costs of the winding-up in the arbitration in the four years and three months from May 25, 1871, to Aug. 13, 1875, having been £70,233 3s. 3d.; while the costs in the Court of Chancery in the year and nine months from Aug. 11, 1869, to May 25, 1871, were £71,668 1s. 7d.

If we compare the amount of work done in the former period with that done in the latter, and if we think of the judicial acumen and complete uniformity which characterise Lord Cairns's decisions in the Albert arbitration, we shall see that the liquidation has been carried out economically, expeditiously, and ably. We shall, moreover, notice that, notwithstanding the recent experiences of the European Assurance Society, such an arbitration may be made a complete success.—Times.

Mr. Gourley, M.P., laid, on Monday, the foundation stone of a new Congregational chapel at East Boldon, in the presence of a large gathering of the people of that village and visitors from the neighbouring towns of Sunderland and Shields.

With a view to the better protection of copyright in dramatic works, a declaration has been signed by the Earl of Derby and the Marquis d'Harcourt cancelling the paragraph in the convention of 1851 by which it was understood that the protection stipulated for by the convention was not intended to prohibit fair imitations or adaptations of dramatic works to the stage in England and France respectively, but were only meant to prevent piratical translation.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adam, T. W., to be Rector of Hollington, Sussex.  
 Ausm, Adelbert, Vicar of Sedgley; Rector of Woolwich.  
 Bealbridge, Edward Rushton; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Cookley.  
 Churchill, Joseph Dixie; Curate of St. Luke's, Leamington.  
 Daymond, Charles; Rector of Eakstone, Lincolnshire.  
 Denton, John; Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.  
 Dodd, James; Vicar of Newborough, Northampton.  
 Franklyn, T. E.; to the District of St. John the Baptist, South Leamington.  
 Garland, John; Vicar of Omborsley.  
 Holland, C.; Vicar of Scarrington, Notts.  
 Moore, George; Vicar of Cowley, Oxford.  
 Neville, Nicol, Vicar of Warton, Warwickshire; Rector of Everley, Hants.  
 Pritchett, W. H.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Clifton; Rural Dean of Woolwich.  
 Storey, W. T.; Vicar of Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire.  
 Sutton, R.; Vicar of Pevensy.  
 Taylor, Isaac; Rector of Settrington, Yorkshire.  
 Weddhouse, P. J.; Rector of Bratton Fleming, Devon.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Chichester reopened St. Clement's Church, Hastings, yesterday week, after its restoration.

The first stone of the church for the new parish of Stanley, near Crook, Durham, was laid by Mr. David Dale, of Darlington. Towards the cost of its erection (£3000) Bishop Baring has subscribed £500.

The new church of St. John the Baptist, Greatham, Essex, was consecrated, on the 12th inst., by the Bishop of Guildford. It will accommodate 200 worshippers, and has cost £3000, towards which the Foster family have been munificent contributors.

A handsome stained-glass window, by Clayton and Bell, which has been presented to Sandown church by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, was uncovered yesterday week. A spacious new baptistry, for which a handsome octagonal font has been presented by a parishioner, was opened at the same time.

It has been determined to erect in the parish Church of St. Mary, Woolwich, a memorial of the late Rev. Henry Brown, M.A., who was for nearly twenty-five years Rector of Woolwich, "as a grateful recognition of his faithful and zealous discharge of the duties of his sacred calling and of his constant labours in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of his parishioners."

At a social gathering of the members and friends of the Whitechapel Church Young Men's Association, last week, a testimonial, consisting of a library table, a barometer, and an appropriate address, was presented to the Rev. J. Cohen, as founder and president of the association, on the occasion of his leaving for his newly-appointed living at the vicarage, Heston. These are in addition to other presentations to him recorded last week.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Stopford Brooke, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, preached his farewell sermon at St. James's Episcopal Chapel, York-street, Piccadilly, of which he has been the officiating minister since 1866. The whole of the service was performed by Mr. Brooke himself. His text was the second verse of the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans—"The law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

The annual account of Queen Anne's Bounty shows that in the year 1874 the income amounted to £134,937, of which sum £15,119 was from first fruits and tenths, and £119,818 from interest and dividends on property. The interest and dividends paid to the clergy amounted to £105,993, being nearly £14,000 less than the above item of receipt from property; and the charges of management were £6951. The governors state that their aim for years past has been that a good income should be paid to incumbents, and yet that the original annual revenue of first fruits and tenths should be kept free from diminution for expenses of management and remain applicable to the augmentation of poor benefices in conjunction with benefactions; and this result has been attained by investing the capital at a rate of interest slightly higher than that paid to incumbents. Some of the clergy were recently receiving only 3 per cent interest. The board have lately resolved to pay 3½ per cent interest on all capital sums of money held by them for the augmentation of the income of incumbents. The governors have again to record the liberal generosity of benefactors to poor benefices, and give a list of eighty-seven to which they assigned grants in 1874 to meet private benefactions. The balance-sheet shows that at the end of the year 1874 the property vested in the governors—stocks, securities, and money lent on mortgage—amounted to £3,475,654.

The Bishop of Chichester attended a festival at Seaford, on Wednesday, to inaugurate a new organ at the parish church. His Lordship preached the sermon on the occasion, in the course of which he spoke of hymns as being a recognised part of Divine service; and observed that, as our prayers were devout and simple because they were Scriptural, so our hymns should be also. Our service, he added, should be woven of the same piece throughout; and the hymns, as well as the psalms, should sound the same doctrine and preach and express the same gospel. Among the infinite variety of modern hymns, some caution may be necessary on this point, for the teaching of hymns exercises a very material influence upon Christian people—they are among the first things learned and latest remembered. They dwell in many a heart, and come up in times of joy, or sorrow, or temptation, with undiminished power. So, as they are such a nourishment to the soul, it is necessary that they should be wholesome nourishment, breathing the true spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ. But then these hymns must be married to music, and it would be well that each hymn should have its own tune, from which it should never on any account be divorced. Adverting to the character of hymn music, the right rev. prelate said some one was reported to have said that he would not leave the good tunes to Satan. But surely, he remarked, this was a very low view to take of music, for if such tunes were fitted for such an evil master they were not good in the highest sense of goodness—they were not at all adapted to the holy service of God. Lightness and frivolity are not endurable where the subject-matter is grave and serious. Music should encourage and increase devotion, but this could never be the effect of music composed perhaps for other purposes and wholly devoid of that plain, sober, and reverent solidity which true religion requires. In the Church of Christ there ought to be a standard of religious feeling as well as a standard of religious doctrine, and those who have separated from the Church either in the direction of Rome or in the opposite direction of Dissent give offence both in the words and in the music of their hymns.

## CANON LIDDON ON THE EVOLUTION THEORY.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. H. P. Liddon, who has returned from the conference at Bonn, preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on the words, "But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, who is my neighbour?" from the parable of the good Samaritan.

In the course of an eloquent sermon, the speaker said, in spite of evolution theorists, mankind was one vast and ancient family or brotherhood descended from one common parent. This natural fact was asserted by the Christian apostle at

Athens when he sought to recall a clever but volatile people to a deeper sense of the seriousness of life. "God," he said, "hath made of one flesh all the nations of the earth." The unity of our race had been disputed in modern times; but until the scientific world were of one mind upon the subject Christians might safely continue to trust their Bibles. Just let them suppose that instead of being descended from a single pair of beings the human race was of hybrid origin, made up of the fusion of a great many distinct races—he would not say of men, but of creatures approximating more or less nearly to the human type—what would become of the moral ideas which assume that humanity is a great organic whole? What would become of the sympathies, the duties, the aspirations which befit men as being consciously members of the human race? It might be said that we should still remain intact, however we might account speculatively for the origin of the race, or however we might determine its relation to the races around us. But was this really the case? Would it really be possible of feeling, if at every turn we were haunted by the question how far this or that apparent human being really shared our nature at all and did not rather belong to some other race of creatures which had little in common with our own nature beyond a little similitude of outward form? What was it which imparted such a sense of moral horror to the idea of cannibalism or murder but the conviction that we human beings were really members of one family, and had the same blood flowing in our veins? Destroy this conviction and it became difficult to tell how human rights ought to be respected, or whether they ought not to be largely extended. If the frontier of the human race were as indistinct as was sometimes suggested, it was not easy to understand upon what principles of morality or justice some, at any rate, of the more intelligent prisoners who were now caged up in our public gardens were still detained there, or why they were denied some sort of secular education, or were deemed incapable of holding property or voting for the representation of the people. Why were they not just as much our neighbours as the wounded man on the road to Jericho, or the Samaritan who aided him? Why should we hesitate to admit that our estimate of their claims upon our charity was not altogether what it should be? A paradox in the long run was its own best corrective; and whatever we might say in moments of speculative thought, we all practically acted on the belief that all mankind formed one single race, with a sharply defined frontier separating it from all other whatever; and we acted on the supposition that this fact was the ground of those many and unceasing duties which we owed to one another. In conclusion the rev. gentleman made an eloquent appeal to Howard, the prison philanthropist.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

University of London: First M.B. Examination.—Anatomy.—Second Class: Richard Shalders Miller, University College; Judson Sykes Bury, University College; Frederick Lucas Benham, University College. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.—First Class: George Courtenay Henderson, exhibition and gold medal, University College. Second Class: Frederick Lucas Benham, University College. Third Class: Frederick Lucas Benham, B.Sc., Owens College School of Medicine; Walter Pye, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Leader Henry Stevenson, Guy's Hospital; Richard Shalders Miller, University College. Third Class: Arthur Robert Wyatt Sedgfield, King's College, and Frederick Willocks, King's College, equal; James Hudson, University College, and Joseph Wileysworth, Liverpool School of Medicine, equal.—Organic Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. First Class: Arthur Thomas Wilkinson, exhibition and gold medal, Owens College School of Medicine; George Courtenay Henderson, gold medal, University College, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition. Second Class: Francis Goodchild, St. George's Hospital. Third Class: Richard Shalders Miller, University College.

The "form and class prizes" at Northampton Grammar School, were distributed, on Tuesday, to the successful students by Mr. C. Mreuther, M.P. for the borough, who was accompanied by his colleague and senior member, Mr. Pickering Phipps. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Mreuther addressed the large company, dwelling upon the great value of competitive examinations, and the transitory nature of the knowledge gained by the process of tuition termed cramming. He regarded the proposal to take away University exhibitions from grammar schools in given localities as manifestly unjust, and said it would be a great thing if the trustees of a grammar school were able to give an exhibition or scholarship to anybody who might have excelled in his examination. He then spoke of the benefits of a classical education, and the pleasure and increased opportunities for usefulness which it afforded. Adverting to a complaint that since he had been M.P. for Northampton he had never made a speech in the House of Commons, he reminded them, in schoolboy phraseology, that it was unbecoming in a new boy to be too "cocky" or to "jaw." Mr. Phipps also delivered an address on the advantage of a good education.

The *Pell Mell Onset* states that a scheme for the Southampton Grammar School has been approved by the Lord President of the Council, and will shortly receive the sanction of her Majesty. As framed by the late Endowed Schools Commissioners the scheme met with considerable opposition. After a conference between the Mayor and Corporation and the authorities at the Privy Council Office, the latter consented to make some alterations in the scheme with respect to the constitution of the new governing body. The changes introduced were agreed to by the Charity Commission. The Mayor is to be a governor ex officio. Eight other governors are to be nominated by various methods, the remaining seven being chosen by co-optation. A clause in the scheme provides that the new governors shall work together with the council of the Hartley Institution with a view to making the teaching and other benefits conferred by the institution available for the purposes of the grammar school. They are further entrusted with the management of the charity founded in 1760 by Alderman Taunton. Taunton's charity was originally devoted to preparing boys for the sea, though of late years the boys have been permitted to choose apprenticeship to any mechanical trade if they preferred it. After setting aside £10 a year for four pensioners, the income of this charity goes to the maintenance of a trade school, in two departments. The next head master must be either a B.Sc. of London or certificated by the Science and Art Department, or must possess some similar qualifications. In the senior department of the trade school the boys will learn mensuration, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, elementary navigation, and engineering, with kindred subjects relating to a seafaring life. Here the fees will range from £2 10s. to £4; in the grammar school, which will be conducted as a day and boarding school, the fees will be from £6 to £10 a year. The latter school was founded in the reign of Edward VI., and in it was educated Dr. Watts, whose father kept a boarding-school in the town. Its endowment produces rather more than £400 annual income. Of the Taunton charity £130 a year is rendered applicable to educational purposes.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, Lecturer on Natural History in the Extra-Academical Medical School of Edinburgh, has had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon him by the University of Zurich, in consideration of his contributions to zoological science and literature.

Mr. John van Someren Pope, M.A., of the Mysore Educational Department, has been made Principal of the High School, Mysore. Mr. Pope was lately a scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and acted as Principal of the Provincial College, Bangalore, previous to being appointed to his present post.

## OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

## DIVISION LISTS.

The results of the examinations held at Oxford and at other centres in May last have been issued by the secretary to the deputation (the Rev. S. Edwards). Of the 1843 candidates who went up for examination 580 failed to satisfy the examiners—137 out of 510 of the seniors and 443 out of 1333 of the juniors having been "plucked." The 1843 candidates include 185 seniors and 226 junior girls; but there is nothing published to distinguish them from the male candidates. With one exception—Brighton—each centre contributes non-successful candidates in both departments. Brighton, however, passes the whole of its eleven seniors. The premier place in the senior division is accorded by the examiners to J. A. Peil, of Liverpool, a pupil of the Rev. J. Septon, of the Liverpool Institute, who was also second with Mr. T. J. Kennedy, of Liverpool. Messrs. Peil and Kennedy, besides satisfying the examiners in the rudiments of faith and religion, were each placed in the first divisions in order of merit in the four sections—A (English), B (languages), C (mathematics), and D (physics). In English Mr. Kennedy was absolutely first, while Mr. Peil was only fifth in order of merit. In languages Mr. Peil was second to Mr. F. W. Pattenden's first, and Mr. Kennedy was bracketed eighth. The two ran a close race in mathematics, Mr. Kennedy being seventeenth to Mr. Peil's eighteenth; and in physics, where Mr. Peil is third to Mr. Kennedy's bracketed fourth. The second division of seniors published in alphabetical order contains 42 names, and the third ditto 399. In the junior department 85 are placed in the first division in order of merit, of whom Master C. H. Sampson, of Bristol, is first, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of the Bristol Grammar School, having prepared him for the examination. Mr. H. G. Shore, of Handsworth, and of King Edward's School, Birmingham (the Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy, Principal), is the second in order of merit. The institute which carried off the first and second places in the seniors is tenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth, besides having several lower down out of the 85 successful candidates in the first division. The second division, containing 135 names, is published in alphabetical order, and the third, which comprises 670, in the same manner. In addition to the division lists, the delegates have issued tables intending to show the degree of success attained by each of the candidates in the late examinations, which they hope may afford useful information. They wish it to be distinctly understood that it will not be practicable for them to enter into further details, or to answer inquiries as to the quality of the exercises, or the number of the marks of particular candidates.

The following is a list of the names in the first division (seniors and juniors) in order of merit, and of the schools where they were taught:—

## SENIORS.

First Division: J. A. Peil, Liverpool Institute; T. J. Kennedy, Liverpool Institute; W. H. Wilkinson, Wolverhampton Grammar School; F. W. Pattenden, Boston Grammar School; A. Hillard, New College, Eastbourne; F. W. Newland, Middle-Class School, Cowper-street; A. J. Gaskin, New Kingswood School, Bath; F. Stanham, Clifton House, Eastbourne; E. J. Vaughan, Queen Mary's School, Walsall; J. O. Swift, Amersham Hall, Reading; J. Chambers, Liverpool Institute; J. T. Cunningham, St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark; M. J. Jackson, Yale Academy, Rungate; B. Goodwin, Wesleyan College, Taunton; T. D. Mann, New College, Eastbourne; R. Davies, Wolverhampton Grammar School; H. T. Lilley, St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark; and G. E. Underhill, Christ Church Cathedral School, Oxford, equal; G. B. Hughes, Wesleyan College, Taunton; J. Wilkie, Liverpool College; T. Stone, Devon County School, West Buckland; J. A. Potbury, Devon County School, West Buckland.

## JUNIORS.

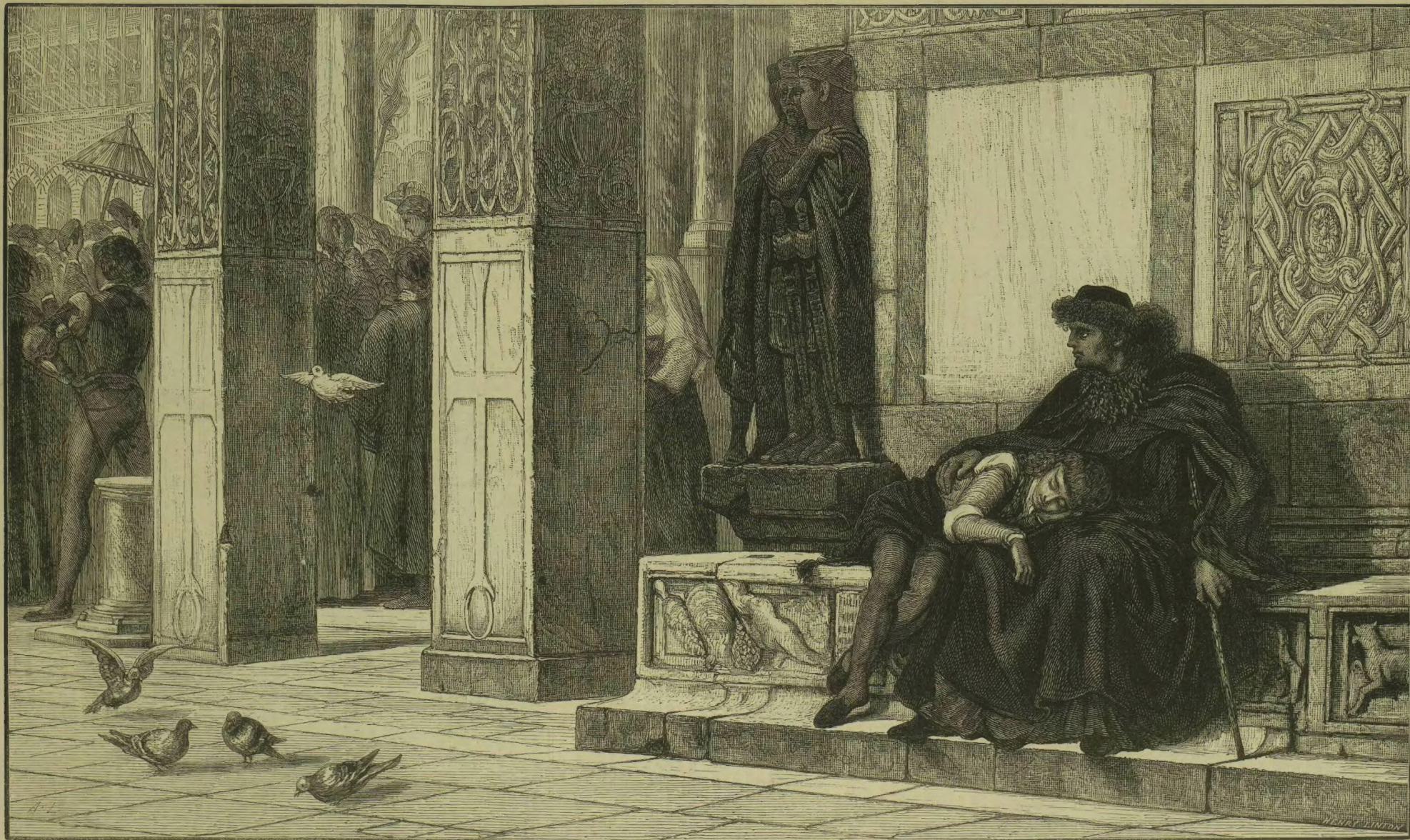
First Division: C. H. Sampson, Bristol Grammar School; H. C. Shore, King Edward's School, Birmingham; J. G. Ridsdale, New Kingswood S. Bath; S. B. Slack, Liverpool College; F. Richards, Nottingham High S.; J. M. Craig, Liverpool Institute; F. S. Carey, Bristol Grammar S.; F. H. Mackintosh, King Edward's School, Bath; A. D. Sanderson, Liverpool Institute; W. Stroud, Bristol Grammar S.; Eastwood, Liverpool Institute; W. Bond, Liverpool Institute; G. Hart, Bolton High S.; A. Smith, Royal St. Anne's Society S., Streatham-hill; F. H. Kelly, Bristol Grammar S.; H. Stone, Devon County S., West Buckland; C. Brown, Waterloo S., Waterloo; W. J. Ashley, St. Olave's Grammar S., Southwark; T. C. Porter, Bristol Grammar S.; E. Bate, Bristol Grammar S.; C. H. G. Knowles, New Kingswood S., Bath; P. L. Lomas, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end, and F. Robinson, Charlton High S., H. Hillard, New Kingswood S., Bath; E. M. Jackson, F. E. L. Scharbinowski, Charlton High S., Manchester; T. C. Kiddle, Crescent S., Margate; E. B. Madrox, Vile Academy, Rungate, and A. H. Mimmack, North London College S., Camden Town, equal; J. Rutherford, Marchant Taylor's S., Crosby; H. R. Gutter, Probus S.; F. Terry, King Edward VI's S., Stourbridge; W. M. Beer, Norman-road S., Rushmore; P. Sulley, Nottingham High S.; C. H. Scott, Charlton High S., Manchester; W. H. Exton, Merchant Taylor's S., Crosby; W. W. Mundella, Nottingham High S., equal; A. B. Dunster, Competitive College, Bath; A. H. Norway, Liverpool Institute; E. H. Turner, Warehouseman and Clerks' S., Chislehurst; A. Pritchett, King Edward's S., Birmingham; C. Whibley, Bristol Grammar S.; F. Knight, Normal College, Swansea; C. A. Barber, New Kingswood S., Bath; F. N. Williams, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end; E. A. Dingley, New College, Eastbourne, and T. W. Evans, Grove Park S., Wrexham, equal; H. W. Evans, Independent College, Taunton; H. V. Walker, Hillside, Ebbw Vale; J. John's Wood S., E. G. A. Walker, Hillside, Ebbw Vale; W. Hildreth, Middle-Class S., Cowper-street, and T. G. W. Williams, St. Olave's Grammar S., Southwark, equal; J. W. Newton, Liverpool College; D. L. Harris, Norman College, Swansea; H. Ansell, Lord Weymouth's Grammar S., Warrminster, and W. Thorburn, Norman-road S., Rushmore; W. Newman, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end; W. F. Awdry, Oswestry Grammar S., and C. E. Stickland, Tavistock Grammar S., equal; F. S. Hughes, Liverpool Institute; C. G. T. Driffield, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end; J. J. Dash, North London College S., Camden Town, and J. Wilson, King Edward's S., Birmingham, equal; R. W. L. Woolley, King Edward's S., Birmingham; F. Tratman, Bristol Grammar S.; A. F. R. Bird, St. John's-wood S., and P. H. Cooke, St. Olave's Grammar S., Southwark, equal; J. E. Lloyd, Chatham Institute, Liverpool; F. J. Leal, Middle-Class S., Cowper-street; F. W. Wier, Bristol Grammar S.; F. H. Sherwell, Wesleyan College, Taunton; W. Hallworth, Charlton High S., Manchester; D. Jenkins, Collegiate S., Swansea; J. Ashhead, Stockport Grammar S.; W. H. Stew, St. John's-wood S.; A. O. Hancock, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end; R. Ackerley, Liverpool College; W. D. W. E. Graham, Liverpool Institute, equal; H. Catfish, Liverpool College; T. Wordley, North London College S., Camden Town.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.







"FUGITIVES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE." BY H. WALLIS.



## CAPTAIN WEBB'S SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

The second attempt of Captain Webb to swim across the Channel has been crowned with success, after a display of indomitable courage and extraordinary powers of endurance.

We quote from the *Times* an account of this marvellous swimming feat:—

At four minutes to one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Captain Webb dived from the steps at the head of the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and at forty-one minutes past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning he touched the sands on the French coast, about a couple of hundred yards to the west of the pier at Calais, having remained in the water, without even touching a boat on his way, no less than 24½ hours. During the early part of the journey Captain Webb was particularly favoured by the weather. The sea was quite calm, and not a breath of wind could be felt. Consequently, the lugger which accompanied him across the Channel had, for the greater part of the way, to be rowed. Captain Webb was also accompanied by two small rowing-boats in immediate attendance upon himself, one containing his cousin, Mr. Ward, who supplied him occasionally with refreshments, and one of the referees who had been appointed at Captain Webb's own request to see fair play, and the other to take messages backwards and forwards to the lugger. Nothing occurred particularly worthy of comment until about nine o'clock, when Captain Webb complained of being stung by a jelly fish, and asked for a little brandy. He had previously been supplied with some cod-liver oil and hot coffee. The weather was simply perfect, and Captain Webb was swimming with a long clean breast stroke, which drove him well through the water, and, owing to the phosphorescent state of the sea, occasionally surrounded him with a sort of halo. At 10.30 he was visited by a steam-tug, which had put off from Dover for the purpose, and which, strange to say, left the man who had ploughed through the waves for over nine hours without even the encouragement of a parting cheer. At 11.45, however, a Dover boat, on its way to Calais, gave cheer after cheer to greet the man who had already done so much, and one of the boats burnt a red light, which cast a ruddy glow over the scene and lighted up the face of Captain Webb, so that he was distinctly seen by those on board the mail-boat. At two o'clock Captain Webb was still swimming bravely on, and Cape Grisnez Light seemed close at hand. Unfortunately, the tide now took him further and further away from the shore, Captain Webb at this period gave evident signs of fatigue, and young Baker, well known as a diver, sat with a life-line round him by the side of the referee, in case of accident, as it was by many supposed that the long exposure to cold might cause Webb to become suddenly insensible and to sink without a moment's warning. This, however, was not the case. He struggled manfully on, and by nine o'clock was within a mile of the shore, a little to the westward of Calais, and Baker, who is only sixteen years of age, plunged in and kept Webb company and encouraged him to continue. Unfortunately a breeze had sprung up about seven in the morning. The sea, which hitherto had been like a sheet of glass, was now tossing him about in the midst of crested waves. He was evidently fearfully exhausted. The tide was running strongly away from shore, which was at 9.45 only half a mile distant. Fortunately a boat belonging to the Steam Mail-Packet Company put off from Calais and acted as a sort of breakwater to the now utterly exhausted swimmer. The sea ran so high that it even broke over the little boats which had accompanied him throughout the voyage. He persevered, however, and at last touched ground too weak to stand. A couple of men instantly went to his assistance, and he was able to walk slowly ashore; and, on the departure of the mid-day mail-boat from Calais, was left comfortably asleep, a medical man watching by his side and reporting him as doing well.

Captain Webb arrived at Dover on Thursday afternoon in the steamship *Castalia*, which was flying all her colours, and on landing was greeted with a hearty welcome. In answer to numerous inquiries he said he was "All right." He did not appear to feel the effects at all of the exertions of the previous day. He walked up the pier unaided, and upon reaching the top was headed by his worthy pilot and crew, with flags fastened to the end of boat-hooks, oars, and anything that could be found at hand. He took a fly from the Lord Warden, and drove off to his hotel.

The portrait of the late Sir Charles Locock, M.D., which we published a few weeks since, was from a photograph by Messrs. Lombardi and Co., of Brighton, who have been honoured by her Majesty the Queen with an order for some additional copies of the portrait.

The Gregson-lane Spinning and Weaving Mills, near Preston, belonging to Messrs. Simpson and Jackson, were almost destroyed by fire yesterday week. The loss of property is estimated at £25,000, and about 200 operatives are thrown out of employment.

From nineteen designs sent in competition for the erection of a monument to the late Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, the committee have unanimously selected the model submitted by D. W. Stevenson, of Edinburgh. The selected design shows a statue in bronze with four figures grouped round the base, representing Engineering, Manufacture, Science, and Art. Mr. Platt was well known as an inventor, improver, and perhaps the most extensive manufacturer in the world, of machinery for the spinning of cotton.

Captain Prince Leiningen was examined at the adjourned inquest, on Monday, respecting the fatal collision in the Solent. His Serene Highness fully justified what had been done by the Captain of the *Alberta*, and maintained that if a different course had been taken the *Mistletoe* would still have been run down. The Prince read an extract from a letter by the Queen, in which her Majesty highly praised the conduct of the officers and crew of the *Alberta* in endeavouring to save the unfortunate persons who were lost. Commander Fullerton also gave evidence, and insisted that proper steps had been adopted on board the *Alberta* to avoid a collision. After other witnesses had been examined, the inquest was again adjourned. Dennis Driscoll, quartermaster, who was at the wheel of the *Alberta* at the time of the collision, was examined on Thursday. In his opinion, the porting of the helm of the *Mistletoe* caused the collision. If he had been acting on his own judgment he should most certainly have acted as Captain Welch did. The *Alberta* was not going at more than her usual speed when her Majesty is on board. On this occasion the same care and watchfulness were observed as were always exercised when her Majesty was on board. The inquiry was proceeding when we went to press with our early edition.—The wreck of the *Mistletoe* was raised on Tuesday by the divers, who have been at work on her for some days past. She was cut almost in halves, and only with great difficulty was she taken into Portsmouth harbour, and beached on a flat near the Spit buoy. The body of the mate has not been found.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing at Stockton last week scarcely proved so interesting as usual, and the Great Northern Leger produced no such sensation as when the moderate Islam fairly collared Pretender, or when Khedive, with 10 to 1 on him, almost stood still in the heavy ground, and was easily defeated by Jaga. Ormelie, by Brendalbane—Madame Strauss, made his debut in the Cleveland Stakes, and won in such fine style that he was at once set down as a really good colt; but, on the following day, Rochampton, by Lord Clifden—Summer's Eve, rudely shattered his reputation, and he in his turn found his penalty too much for him when he met Bersaglier, who claimed the full allowances. Hardwicke, another dark colt, by Lambton—Marie, very appropriately secured the Hardwicke Stakes; but he also has since run badly, and really the two-year-old form of the year appears in a hopeless tangle. The other races at the meeting may be passed over without comment.

The York August Meeting, which is one of the oldest established in the kingdom, commenced on Tuesday last, and has never attracted a larger number of spectators than on the present occasion. Farnese did not start for the Convivial Stakes, which appeared quite at his mercy. Lord Falmouth was, however, represented by Come Kiss Me; and she proved altogether unequal to the occasion, and Twine the Plaiden, an own sister to Madge Wildfire, secured a very easy victory for Mr. Bowes's colours. Long odds were naturally laid on Spinaway for the Yorkshire Oaks, and backers felt very uncomfortable when they saw *Maud Victoria* making a capital race with her; and the fact that the Oaks winner, who was conceding 3lb, only got home by a neck, shows the very moderate form of the fillies of the present season. Wednesday was remarkable for the fact that Mr. Houldsworth, whose popular colours are about the most unlucky on the turf, actually won two races, with *Correggio* and *Springfield*. The latter, a well-named colt, by St. Albans—Viridis, had never run previously, and as he beat a field of fourteen with consummate ease, we trust that he will do yeoman service for the "green and gold." After innumerable changes in the betting on the Ebor Handicap, *Aventurière* (9st.), who was in magnificent condition, started favourite, while *Apology* (9st.) had a decided call of the three trained by Osborne. Neither of the top weights, however, secured a place, though they could possibly have finished second and third; but both were eased when it was found that Lily Agnes (8st 8lb) had the race in hand, and she eventually beat *Distinction* (7st 8lb) by a length and a half, while *Poloanise* (6st 13lb), whom Archer rode desperately hard at the finish, was third. The three-year-olds, *Escort* (6st 6lb) and *Harriet Laws* (6st 3lb), cut up very badly, and Charles (6st 3lb), who made a good deal of the running, lacks pace to win in really good company. Lily Agnes, who won the Northumberland Plate last year, has enjoyed a career of almost uninterrupted success, and is clearly a stayer of the first water. Odds of 5 to 2 were laid on *Goddess* for the Filly Sapling Stakes; but Sister to Tipster just beat her by a head, and then, for a wonder, the Queen's Plate produced one of the finest struggles ever seen, as Thunder, who seemed to have the race in hand at the distance, tumbled perceptibly in the last few strides, and was "short-headed" by Louise Victoria.

The cricket season of 1875 is fast drawing to a close, and we shall have few more important matches to record. The return between Surrey and Middlesex again resulted in a victory—this time by ten wickets—for the former. Messrs. A. P. Lucas (50) and W. W. Read (98 and, not out, 22) did the chief part of the scoring for the winners; while Mr. C. E. Green (50) and Mr. W. H. Hadow (45, not out, and 38) did best for Middlesex. Southerton took twelve wickets. A finely-contested match between Gloucestershire and Sussex was decided on Wednesday last in favour of the former by 40 runs. Dr. E. M. Grace (65 and 71) played two splendid innings; and Mr. Greenfield (79 and 29) batted in brilliant form for the losers. On the same day Nottingham made short work of Surrey, the northern county securing a victory in a single innings with 16 runs to the good. Elliott (53) for Surrey, and J. Selby (52) for Nottingham were the chief scorers; and Alfred Shaw took no less than eleven wickets; while, for a wonder, Southerton did not "come off." A match between the Royal Engineers and the I Zingari produced the largest score on record. The former went in first, and, at the end of two days, only eight of them were out. As the score is a cricket curiosity, we append it:—

### ROYAL ENGINEERS.

|                                       |     |                                  |                  |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Hon. M. G. Talbot, run out            | 172 | H. Mitchell, c Balfour b Russell | 62               |
| L. K. Scott, c Kemp b Crutchley       | 164 | C. W. Stratford, not out         | 21               |
| L. W. Batty-Talbot, b Fryer           | 20  | E. S. E. Childers                | 16               |
| L. B. Friend, b Crutchley             | 1   | H. E. Abbott                     | did not bat.     |
| H. W. Stafford, c Fellows b Crutchley | 58  | Byes                             | 21, 1-6 12, w 22 |
| P. T. Maxwell, b Fryer                | 64  | Total                            | 724              |
| P. G. Von Donop, run out              | 101 |                                  |                  |

Leander, Lord Byron, Gurr, Johnson, and all other swimming celebrities, past and present, must now "hide their diminished heads;" for Captain Webb, at his second attempt to swim the Channel, has accomplished a feat that is scarcely likely to be performed by any other man. He started from Dover on Tuesday afternoon, and landed at Calais at 11.15 a.m. on Wednesday, having been in the water for 24½ hours, without receiving any artificial support whatever. Such a marvellous feat was generally believed to be impossible; and we trust that Captain Webb, whose entire proceedings have been characterised by a manly modesty and utter absence of sensational clap-trap, will receive a fitting reward for such a splendid exhibition of British pluck and endurance. A detailed account, by the *Times*' correspondent, of this marvellous exploit is given in another column.

In the last race connected with the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, the first prize of £200 was won by Colonel Markham's Vol-au-vent, the second of £70 by Mr. N. Wood's Corinne, and the third of £50 by Sir Andrew Fairbairn's Gertrude.

In the final heats of the Thames Regatta, the prize for the Champion Fours was taken by the Newcastle crew. J. Tarryer, of Rotherhithe, won the Coat, Badge, and Freedom of the Thames; and T. Blackman, of the Plough Rowing Club, was first for the Sculls. The Champion Pairs race was won by the Newcastle men.

An old-fashioned custom, abolished some years back, and known as Windsor Revel, was revived on Monday by the "Bachelors" or youths of Windsor, who, assembling on the acre which goes by their name, formed a procession and, with a band and flags, marched round the Royal borough. This was done although the walls were placarded with the Mayor's proclamation forbidding the holding of the "revel" under pain of being prosecuted for trespass.

Mr. Mechi, in a letter to the *Times*, gives a favourable account of the harvest. Although the wheat kernels, he says, are less numerous and smaller than in an abundant season, they will prove of fair flour-making quality. With continued fine weather, barley will be a large crop. The season is especially suited to oat crops; there will be a second crop of clover, better than the first; winter beans are good; the fungus upon potatoes has dried up, and there will be a good yield of the tuber. Roots are promising, but ready for more rain.

## THAMES VALLEY ELEPHANTS.

A zoological collection of remarkable interest, particularly to Londoners, has been added during the present year to the British Museum. It consists of the Thames Valley series of the remains of British elephants, rhinoceri, deer, ox, and other animals, which have been discovered in the Ilford Marshes, near Stratford, during the last thirty years, and has hitherto formed the unique private collection of Sir Antonio Brady, of Stratford-le-spine.

The nature and value of this collection as now exhibited at the British Museum will appear from the following facts:—It contains remains of one hundred elephants, all of which have been obtained from Ilford. These are referable to two species—viz., *Elephas primigenius* (the mammoth) and *E. antiquus* (a more southern form). The skeletons of each species are represented by many fine examples, and the collection of teeth and jaws represents elephants of every age and size, from the sucking calf, with milk molars, to the patriarch of the herd, whose last molars are so worn that they must have become useless for grinding his food. One characteristic of the Ilford elephants is the number of the plates in the last molar tooth, which has never been found to exceed 19 in. or 20 in., as against the 24 in. and sometimes 25 in. in other species. The largest tooth is 10 in. in length. The spectator cannot fail to be struck with the singularly long and spirally curved tusks of the adult Ilford mammoths, so different from the short and almost straight tusks of the more familiar elephants of modern days. The longest tusk in the collection measures 9 ft. The general evidence, however, is held to show that the Ilford elephants were rather a small race. The rhinoceri of the Thames Valley are represented by eighty-six remains, of three species, distinguished by the character or the absence of the bony nasal septum—viz., *Rhinoceros megarhinus*, *R. leptorhinus*, and *R. tichorhinus*. The last-named, like the mammoth, was clad in a fleece, the climate of the period being apparently of Arctic severity. The British lion, which recent geology shows to have been no myth, is represented by a lower jaw and a phalanx of the left fore-foot. On the Kent side of the river, at Erith and Crayford, some five canine teeth of the cave lion have been found, but these at present are in a private collection at Belvedere. The Brady collection also includes the Thames Valley hippopotamus, which is found at Grays, as well as at Ilford. The ruminants, such as the stag, bison, and ox, constitute fully one half the collection, numbering more than 500 specimens. They include seven specimens of the great Irish elk, *Megaceros hibernicus*, and fifty of the red deer.

In the private catalogues of the collection, Messrs. Woodward and Davies remark that the heavy *bovide* of the Thames Valley, judging from the number of their fossil remains, seem to have been subject to greater casualties by floods and other causes than the lighter and fleet deer tribe, or existed in larger herds.

Why Ilford and other places by the Thames should have become, as it were, vast natural cemeteries for the denizens of the old Thames country is thus explained by the same gentlemen:—"If we could restore the physical features of the Thames as they existed in Pliocene times, we should doubtless find that Ilford, Erith, Grays, &c., mark the sites of ancient bays, formed by the debouchement of the side valleys, and giving rise in flood-time to eddies, into which the floating carcasses of land animals would be drawn and in time sink and become entombed in the soft and yielding mud beneath."

Since the Thames has retrenched its ancient borders its former bed has become occupied by man, and excavations now reveal its wonderful and varied contents. The task of excavating and preserving the Ilford specimens forms a history by itself, and is honourably associated with the name of Mr. William Davies, of the British Museum.—*Times*.

The foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic church was laid at Waterloo, near Liverpool, on Tuesday, by Cardinal Manning. His Eminence delivered a panegyric on St. Thomas of Canterbury, speaking of him as the defender of the faith against the encroachments of human authority.

The annual conference of the British Pharmaceutical Association, which numbers 3000 members, was opened in the Bristol Museum and Library on Tuesday morning. The first business was the delivery of the inaugural address, by Mr. Thomas Groves, F.R.S., of Weymouth. The president's address regretted the repeated failures to establish permanently good pharmaceutical societies in large provincial towns, advocated the establishment of laboratories as tending to the improvement of pharmacy and the raising of the status of pharmacists, and suggested that Government should make a grant to defray the cost of the physiological testing of new remedies proposed for the treatment of disease generally. This would prevent the unrestricted sale of so-called patent medicines, the component parts of which, the president urged, should be published to the world. Several papers on subjects interesting only to pharmacists were read on Wednesday. Glasgow was chosen as the place of meeting next year, and Professor Redwood elected President.

Mr. Henry Lee contributes an interesting paper to *Land and Water* on a visit lately made to the Great Eastern, which is at present in dock at Milford Haven. The visit was made with a view of inspecting "an enormous quantity of barnacles and other marine animals" which it was rumoured had been found attached to her bottom. So far as barnacles were concerned there were only traces of a few here and there; but almost the whole of the huge hull was clad with an enormous multitude of mussels, clustered together in one dense and continuous deposit, extending over a surface of 52,000 square feet of iron plates, and in some parts the mussels were six inches thick. It was found by careful experiment that the average weight of those on each square foot was from 12 lb. to 13 lb.; therefore the vessel was encumbered with not less than three hundred tons of living animals adhering to her—mussels enough, in fact, to load with full cargoes two ordinary collier brigs! Although the mere weight of this mass would not, perhaps, much affect the buoyancy of a vessel of 25,000 tons burden, it will be readily understood that the friction of such a rough, jagged incrustation passing through the water would materially diminish her speed. As these troublesome adherents were scraped off with shovels by workmen employed under contract to remove them, they were carried away by cartloads and boatloads and buried along the shore of the haven. In some localities they would have been heartily welcomed by the fishermen as valuable bait. So completely had the mussels taken possession of every inch of plate surface, to the exclusion of almost every other living thing, that there was nothing fit for exhibition in an aquarium but some "plumose anemones" (*Actinobola dianthus*) of the three varieties—orange, white, and olive—fine groups of which had attached themselves in some places to the outer layer of the crowded bivalves. These were, I found, the "barnacles" of which I had been told. They were known to those on board the ship as "Baroda barnacles." A number of specimens from the bottom of the Great Eastern have been deposited in the Brighton Aquarium.



## A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

The last weather of last week was not unfavourable to the health of the metropolis. The number of births registered was 2,999, and of deaths 1,453. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 41, whereas the deaths were 124 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 20.3 and 22.5 per 1,000, declined last week to 22.0. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 68 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 181 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 363 deaths were referred, as in 222 and 350 in the two preceding weeks. These 333 deaths were 50 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 59 deaths referred to scarlet fever showed a marked decline from those returned in each of the five preceding weeks, and only exceeded by three the average number. The deaths from measles were again lower than in recent weeks, whereas those from whooping-cough were somewhat more numerous, and included 18 both in East and South London. The 18 deaths referred to fever were 4 less than those returned in the previous week, and were 23 below the average; 2 were certified as typhus, 8 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. Under the influence of the higher temperature of the past two weeks, the fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the two previous weeks had been 132 and 147, further rose last week to 181; these were, however, 90 below the corrected average weekly number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 181 deaths from diarrhoea included 124, or 69 per cent, of infants under one year of age, and 43 others of children aged between one and five years. The deaths of 4 infants and 1 adult were referred to simple cholera and choleraic diarrhoea. The cause of the death of an infant in Sussex-road, Islington, was certified as follows:—"Diarrhoea six days, torpor of brain two days, blood taint from bad drainage at seaside resort." Six deaths were caused by street accidents.

In greater detail London 2,800 births and 1,718 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 31.8 and 21.3 per 1,000 of the population.

In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 18.1 and 3.9 per 1,000 respectively, against 22.0 and 5.5 in inner London. Five more deaths from scarlet fever were returned in West Ham sub-district. The mean temperature was 66.6, or 5.5 above the average.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

The Commissioners of Patents appointed under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, in their report state that the number of applications for letters patent recorded within the year 1874 was 1,992; the number of patents passed thereon was 3,162; the number of final specifications filed in pursuance thereof was 2,868; the number of complete specifications upon which patents were sealed was 236; the number of applications lapsed or forfeited, the applicants having neglected to proceed for their patents within the six months of protection, was 1,000; the number of patents void, the patentees having neglected to file final specifications in pursuance thereof, was 58, leaving 3,104 patents in force.

The Act 16 Vict., c. 5, enacts that all letters patent for inventions to be granted under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, shall be made subject to the condition that the same shall be void at the expiration of three years and seven years respectively from the date thereof, unless there be paid, before the expiration of the said three years and seven years respectively, the stamp duties in the schedule thereto annexed—viz., £50 at the expiration of the third year, and £100 at the expiration of the seventh year. The patent is granted for fourteen years. Thirty-two thousand and ninety-one patents bear date between Oct. 1, 1852, and Dec. 31, 1867. Of this number 633 became void, the patentees having neglected to file specifications in pursuance thereof, leaving 31,458 upon which the third and seventh year stamp duties were payable. The additional progressive stamp duty of £50 was paid at the end of the third year on 8,991, and 22,467 became void. The additional progressive duty of £100 was paid at the end of the seventh year on 31,511 of the 8,991 remaining in force at the end of the third year, and 5,840 became void. Consequently about 72 per cent of the 31,458 patents became void at the end of the third year, and about 90 per cent became void at the end of the seventh year.

## THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The following (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) is a programme of the great German manœuvres, with the names of the corps to be engaged in them, and the headquarters of the brigades, divisions, and army corps, which may be relied upon as official. It has been requested that the officers appointed to attend the manœuvres should not proceed to headquarters until they have been duly notified that their presence is required. Perhaps, as there will be difficulties in the way of officers who are not accredited attending the manœuvres, the best thing for those who wish to see the military show in a private capacity would be to repair to Berlin before the grand review.

The movements will be as follow:—Sixth Army Corps, Brigade manœuvres—21st Infantry Brigade, Aug. 21 to 25, Neumarkt; 22nd Infantry Brigade, Aug. 19 to 23, Breslau; 11th Cavalry Brigade, Aug. 18 to 21, Kostenblass. Fifth Corps—23rd Infantry Brigade, Aug. 21 to 25, Munsterberg; 24th Infantry Brigade, Aug. 20 to 24, Neisse; 12th Cavalry Brigade, Aug. 17 to 23, Tölz. Divisional manœuvres—11th Division, Aug. 26 to 30, Neumarkt; 12th Division, Aug. 26 to 30, Neisse; 11th Division against 12th Division, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, Neumarkt; 12th Division against 11th Division, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, Reichenbach. Army Corps—6th Corps, Sept. 6 to 11, Schwelbitz; Grand Review before Emperor, Sept. 10; 5th and 6th Corps united, under the Emperor in person, Sept. 16, 17, and 18, between Haynau and Janer. On Sept. 13 the Emperor will be at Leignitz. The Guards Corps manœuvres will be very interesting and magnificent. The regimental, brigade, and divisional manœuvres will occupy from Aug. 20 to 30. The grand parade will take place in Berlin Sept. 1 (Sedan day) instead of the 2nd. The march of troops to the ground will be on Sept. 3 to 7. The manœuvres will be carried on till the 18th; there will be a rest on the 19th, and the return of the troops is fixed for the 22nd.

The *Dublin Evening Post* states that the eldest son of Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., has been appointed by Government to an important and lucrative position in the Indian Civil Service; and the *Freeman's Journal* understands that Sir Robert Kane has been appointed Commissioner of National Education, in the room of the late Mr. Laurence Waldron. Sir Robert Kane has been for a long time closely identified with the Queen's University in Ireland, having occupied the position of President of Queen's College, Cork, and he is a thorough supporter of the system of mixed education.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is being held at Bristol. Sir John Hawkshaw, the president, gave the opening address on Wednesday to a crowded audience in Colston Hall. It was devoted to the consideration of his own profession—engineering. He reviewed the progress of modern mechanical science in railways, telegraphy, and marine architecture, dwelling also upon the prospect of future discoveries. It was not, he remarked, until the steam engine became a potent instrument that engineering works were possible or necessary to the extent to which they have since been carried. He reminded his audience that forty years had not elapsed since an able scientific man declared at a meeting of that association that no steam-boat would ever cross the Atlantic, but in 1872 the United Kingdom possessed steam-vessels of the kind the registered burden was over a million and a half tons. Sir John pointed to the electric telegraph as the most remarkable instance of what was in the first instance regarded by most men as a mere scientific idea.

The programme of the meeting has been issued. The vice-presidents for the meeting are the Earl of Ducie, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Mayor of Bristol (Mr. C. J. Thomas), Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. W. Carpenter, and Mr. W. Sanders. Professor Balfour Stewart presides over the Mathematical and Physical Science Section; Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, Chemical Science Section; Dr. T. Wright, Geology; Dr. B. Sclater, Biology, Zoology, and Botany; Professor Cleland, Anatomy and Physiology; Professor Rolleston, Anthropology; Major-General Strachey, R.E., Geography; Mr. James Heywood, Economic Science and Statistics; and Mr. William Froude, Mechanical Science.

All the sections met on Thursday morning, and the presidents delivered their opening addresses. Mr. James Heywood, president of the Statistical Society, gave a lengthened history of the rise and progress of Bristol and its commerce. He pointed out that railway communication, free trade, and the reduction of dock dues had aided in increasing the commerce of the locality; and he stated that additional facilities for ocean steam traffic would be afforded by the new docks almost completed at the mouth of the river Avon. In the Biological Section Mr. T. L. Sclater delivered an address upon the present state of our knowledge of geographical zoology. Addresses were also delivered in the section devoted to mathematical science by Professor Balfour Stewart, in the chemical science by Professor Vernon Harcourt, in geology by Dr. Wright, in geography by Lieut.-General Strachey, and in mechanical science by Mr. W. Froude, C.E. At the conclusion of the opening addresses the sections devoted attention to the reading of papers and to the reception of reports from the committees appointed at the Belfast meeting.

## CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is holding its annual congress in the famous old western city of Bristol. Among the places of interest there to be visited by the strangers who are members of the association is St. Mary Redcliffe, the finest parish church in England, and one not less remarkable for the incidents connected with it than for its architectural beauty. But twenty years ago it was a ruin; parts of it had fallen down and the outer face everywhere was a mere hazycomb of stone. Its restoration was taken in hand by a small body of the Bristolians, and under the direction of Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., it has been steadily pursued and brought so nearly to completion that only last week the workmen who have been engaged on the decorations in colour of the vaulted roofs, bringing them back somewhat to their original splendour, left the place.

The history of the church was discussed by Mr. Godwin in a paper lately printed. He does not admit the story of its having been built, about the year 1293, by one Simon de Burton, in performance of a vow he had made in 1235, when about to engage in a tourney with Sir Ferrars Neville on St. Mary's hill. He shows that the inner porch and lower part of the tower were built long before Simon de Burton is said to have commenced the work. The year 1250, by which time Salisbury Cathedral was nearly finished, is later than he would be inclined to date them. 1210 is probably nearer the right time. Nor is it likely that a porch was built without a church; and pieces of early English masonry built up in the walls of the present church, and brought to light during the works, confirm to some extent this opinion. It is clear, therefore, that the story, so far as it credits Simon de Burton with the commencement of the church, is incorrect. The tower, when carried up just above the range of niches, was roofed over. The evidence of this is obvious inside; but the work probably went on again before the close of the century, when the Early Decorated style was growing into shape. At Wells and elsewhere good work in the Decorated style had been done by 1300. The south porch, the south transept, and much of the lower part of the rest of the church, belong to the same style, and the north porch is an exquisite specimen of it. The tower is as fine a thing of its kind as can anywhere be found. The remainder of the church, including the great clerestory, or "ovystory" as William Wyrester calls it in his curious "Itinerary" written in the year 1478, is of the Perpendicular period, and may belong to the time of the second Canynges, about 1442. The contention lately has been that the Canynges did not do so much for the church as Barrett and other writers have asserted; at any rate, that they did it only in conjunction with other citizens. The most interesting parts of the church, to many visitors, will be the north porch and the "treasury," where Chatterton found or imitated deeds and manuscripts that created at one period much mystery in Bristol and elsewhere. The bosses in the church are of a very fine nature, and some hundreds of different patterns have been counted among them. The groining also especially recommends itself to the student of Gothic architecture for variety and beauty. Glancing very briefly at some of the monuments, the earliest in the church—probably the oldest in Bristol—is a recumbent figure of a cross-legged knight, in chain-mail, of the thirteenth century, and is ascribed to the second Robert of Berkeley. There is also a slab, very little later, found under the north porch; and there is a stone marked "Johannes Lamington," found under St. Sprite's, close to the church, when taken down in 1786. Among the more modern monuments is one at the west end, erected to the memory of Sir William Penn, who died 1670, and was father of the proprietor of Pennsylvania. A tablet to Mrs. Fortune Little bears an epitaph written by Hannah More. In speaking of the restoration, mention should be made of the exertions of Mr. Alderman Proctor, Mr. William King, Mr. Jeffries, several of the family of Hare, and others, who formed themselves into a committee, and persevered, notwithstanding many discouragements. The aims of some of the

gentlemen named are still carrying on the work of restoration. It had for a long time been the desire of certain Bristol men to put up a spire; and, despite the report of well-informed persons that the tower was not strong enough to bear it, and that it was simply impossible, the thing has been accomplished, and the spire is erected, much to the satisfaction of the people of Bristol. We must not omit to mention the name of Mr. W. Rice, who has been the resident carver and clerk of the works for some years past.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanac.")

When the centres of the Sun and Moon are in the same straight line with the eye of the observer, and the apparent diameter of the Moon is greater than that of the Sun, the eclipse of the Sun is total, as was the case with the eclipse in April last; but when her apparent diameter is less than that of the Sun the eclipse is annular; such being the case in the second eclipse of this year, which takes place on Sept. 29, visible as a partial eclipse from Greenland, Iceland, England, Spain, and the greater part of Africa. It begins on the Earth generally at 10h. 1m. a.m. Greenwich mean time, in longitude 69 deg. 56 min. west of Greenwich, and latitude 35 deg. 10 min. north, in the North Atlantic Ocean, at a point south of Nova Scotia and east of Philadelphia; passes nearly over the Cape de Verd Islands, north of Sierra Leone, over the Gulf of Guinea, across Africa, to a point whose longitude is 29 deg. 55 min. east of Greenwich and latitude 20 deg. The central eclipse begins at 11h. 7m., and ends at 2h. 49m. Greenwich mean time. At London a partial eclipse is visible, amounting only to a little more than one tenth of the Sun's diameter at its greatest phase. The eclipse begins at 11h. 25h. a.m., its greatest phase takes place 6h. 4m., and it ends at 6h. 47m. At Dublin the eclipse begins at 10h. 44m. a.m., its greatest phase is at 11h. 32m. a.m., and it ends at 6h. 20m. mean time at Dublin. At Edinburgh the eclipse begins at 11. 10m. a.m., its greatest phase is at 11h. 48m., and it ends at 6h. 24m. mean time at Edinburgh.

The Moon will be near Jupiter on the evening of the 4th; to the left of Mars on the 9th; near Saturn during the evening hours of the 12th and early morning hours of the 13th; and near Venus on the 20th, the day of New Moon. Her phases or times of changes are:—

|  |  |
|--|--|
| First Quarter on the 7th at 38 minutes after 6h. in the evening. |  |
| Full Moon " 15th at 42 " " " " " " " "                           |  |
| Last Quarter " 22nd at 0 " " " " " " " "                         |  |
| New Moon " 29th at 55 " " " " " " " "                            |  |

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 15th, and most distant on the morning of the 7th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 7h. 8m. p.m., or 24m. after the Sun; on the 7th at 7h. 0m. p.m., or 2m. after the Sun; on the 12th at 6h. 50m. p.m., or 30m. after the Sun; on the 17th at 6h. 33m. p.m., or the 22nd at 6h. 27m. p.m., on the 27th at 6h. 16m. p.m., or 29m. respectively after the Sun; on the last day at 6h. 9m. p.m., or 28m. after the Sun. He is in his descending node on the 12th, and in aphelion on the 22nd.

Venus is a morning star till the 27th, rising on the 8th at 4h. 57m. a.m., or 28m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 5h. 29m. a.m., or 11m. before sunrise; on the 27th the Sun and planet rise together; and from this day to the end of the year the planet rises in daylight. She is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 23rd, and near the Moon the 24th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 8th at 10h. 31m. p.m., or 4h. 2m. after sunset; which interval gradually increases to 4h. 11m. by the 18th, and to 4h. 25m. by the 28th, the planet setting on these evenings at 10h. 18m. p.m. and 10h. 10m. p.m. He is due south in the middle of the month at 6h. 51m. p.m.; on the last day at 6h. 32m. p.m.; and near the Moon on the 9th.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting at 7h. 51m. p.m., or 1h. 25m. after the Sun, on the 8th; at 7h. 18m. p.m., or 1h. 11m. after the Sun, on the 18th; at 6h. 43m. p.m., or 58m. after the Sun, on the 28th. He is due south on the 15th at 2h. 22m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

Saturn sets on the 6th at 3h. 5m. a.m., or 2h. 20m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 2h. 21m. a.m., or 3h. 16m. before sunrise; on the 28th at 1h. 41m. a.m., or 4h. 15m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 15th at 9h. 56m. p.m.; on the last day at 8h. 54m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th.

## WORK AND WAGES.

A conference of the Amalgamated Association of Miners was opened at Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, Mr. Halliday presiding. A large number of the districts are in arrear with their payments, and until they pay up the association will find difficulty in meeting its engagements. It has been decided to dissolve the association. All the districts which have been connected with the association are, however, expected to join the new National Union, under Mr. Macdonald, M.P.

At a meeting of the North Wales colliers at Wrexham, yesterday week, it was agreed to accept the masters' offer to refer the dispute as to the reduction of wages to arbitration. The dispute affects about 14,000 men.

At the adjourned meeting of West Yorkshire coalowners, held on Tuesday, at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, it was reported that no decision had been arrived at respecting the proposed reduction of the men's wages. It is understood that no further action will be taken in the matter until the wages dispute in the South Yorkshire district has been settled, and the meeting was indefinitely adjourned.

A mass meeting of South Staffordshire ironworkers was held at Wednesbury on Monday, when it was decided that the puddlers should be paid at the rate of 9s. per ton, and other wages in proportion, and that a sub-committee of masters and men should make inquiries, with a view of placing the extras allowed in the north of England and in Staffordshire upon an equal basis.

At a meeting of the Dundee millowners, on Wednesday, a committee was appointed to meet any committee appointed by the workers to discuss points in dispute. £1000 was divided amongst upwards of 8000 men.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., has promised to preside at a special conference of representatives of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, to be held at Oxford, on Sept. 25 and 29, to consider the crisis in the union. Messrs. Waterhouse, accountants, London, are to audit the union accounts and report to the conference.

Lord Dunmore's shorthorns have been sold in thirty-nine lots for 24,000 gs. Two bulls were purchased for 3000 gs. and 4100 gs. respectively.

The annual gathering of the Braemar Highland Society was held, on Thursday, at Mar Castle. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were to be present in the afternoon. Her Majesty this year gives two special prizes for the champion two-mile race.



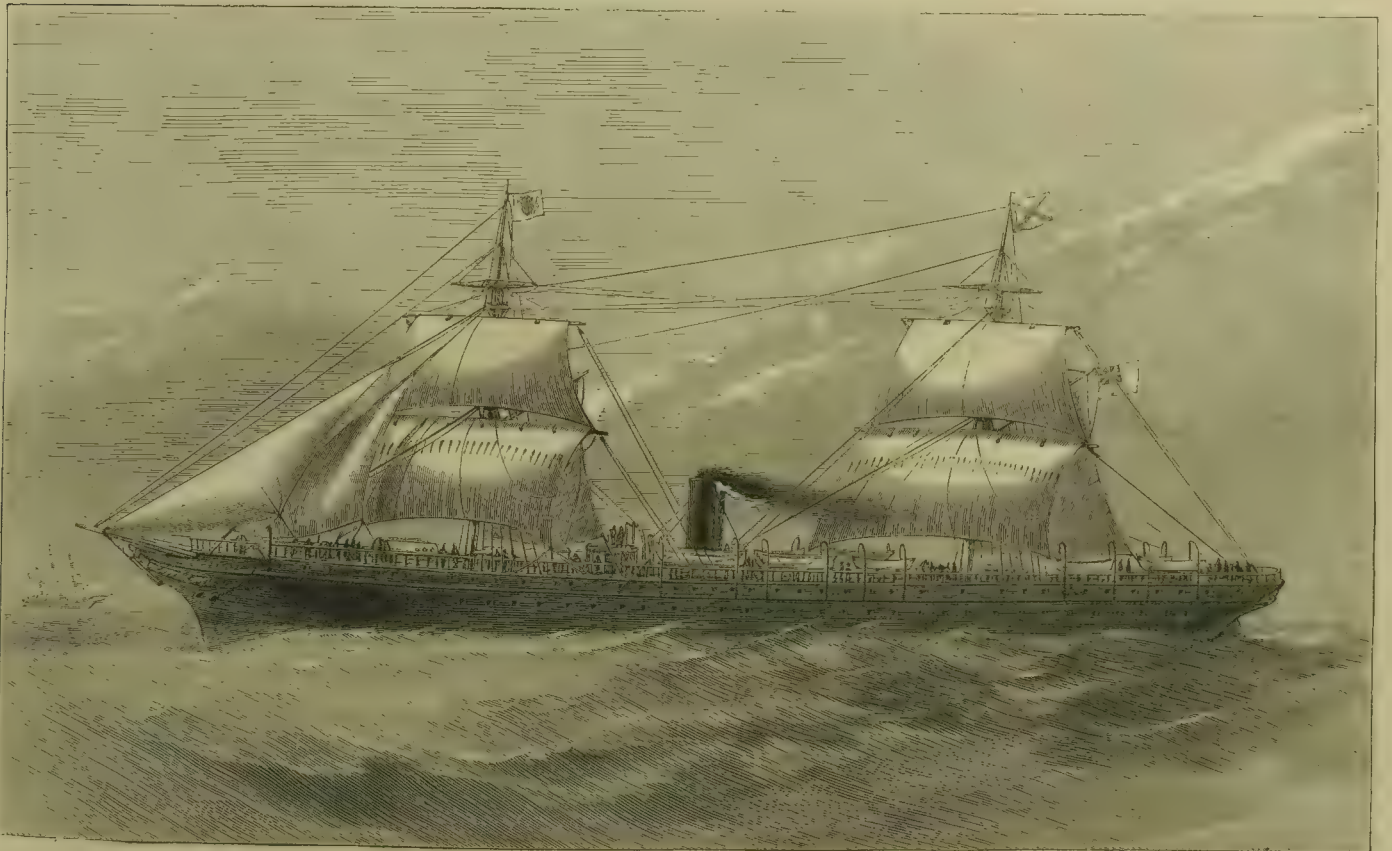


MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BRISTOL: ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH.





WRECK OF THE BOYNE AT MOLENE, NEAR BREST.



THE ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP BOYNE.



## WRECK OF THE BOYNE.

The Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's ship Boyne, on her way home from Brazil, was wrecked on the French coast, among the rocks off the Isle of Molène, near Brest, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. She had left Lisbon for Southampton on the Wednesday afternoon, and ran upon the rocks in a dense fog which had prevailed all day. It was between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. The passengers and crew were all saved in the boats and landed at Molène, where they were kindly taken care of by the few inhabitants. None of them had saved any of their baggage or spare clothing. A French vessel-of-war came from Brest, on the Monday, to take them from Molène; they were accommodated in the hotels at Brest, and soon left that town for Paris, Boulogne, or St. Malo, on their way to England. The Boyne was commanded by Captain R. H. Macmillan, an officer experienced in the service. She was an iron screw-steamer, and was built at Dumbarton in 1871; she was 372 ft. in length, 40 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and her depth of hold was 38 ft. 4 in. Her net tonnage was 2085 and her gross 3318 tons. Her engines were of 500-horse power. Besides the 104 passengers, amongst whom was Mr. B. Morin, the American Minister at Lisbon, and the crew numbering 113, the Boyne carried 420,682 lb. in specie, besides a valuable cargo of coffee, tapioca, and hides. It is said that some of the crew broke open caskets of gold and diamonds, and are in custody for the attempted robbery. The ship has become a total wreck.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Mountain Church," vocal duet, by Franz Abt (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), will please generally by the graceful flow of its melody, and the effective combination of the voice parts, which are easy of execution and require but a limited compass. The original German words are given, with an English translation by Miss Amy Coyne. Another pleasing publication by Messrs. Cramer and Co. is Signor Pinsuti's song, "Good-by, dear love." The melody, although simple, is flowing and agreeable, and may be rendered very effective by an expressive singer.

Messrs. Metzler and Co.'s serial collection of "Vocal Gems" is a marvel of cheapness—sixpence for six pieces—must surely meet the approval of the most economical purchasers. No. 55 of this publication consists of songs composed by (or adapted to) melodies of M. Gounod, the words by Mr. H. Farnie. The previous numbers of the work comprise songs in all styles, serious and humorous, sacred and secular.

"Gimme d'Antichità" is the title of an extensive series of revivals of old vocal music, published by Messrs. Longdale, of Old Bond-street, and edited by Mr. J. Pittman, by whom the pianoforte accompaniments are adapted from the scores. As the collection extends to some 200 numbers, specific notice is, of course, impossible. It will be sufficient to say that it is largely representative of the characteristics of most of the older composers. The extracts are chiefly from cantatas and operas, among the names of the masters being those of Scarlatti, Carissimi, Handel, Pergolesi, Marcello, Jomelli, Haase, Paresicello, &c.—a modern intrusion (scarcely in accordance with the general title, but welcome in itself) being given by the addition of pieces by Haydn, Mozart, and Dussek (hardly yet ancient), and Spohr, whose works may still be called modern. Most of the older specimens here brought forward are acceptable revivals of music, the grace and beauty of which deserve to be rescued from the partial oblivion into which they had fallen.

And a serial publication of Messrs. Longdale (described by Mr. Pittman) is a collection of "Three Part Songs," by the best of modern composers. Here we have a variety of times, for chamber combinations of voices, including chamber and quartet compositions, and embracing very opposite styles, from those of Mozart, Cherubini, and Spohr, to those of Verdi and Costa.

The *Civilian* states that Mr. Scudamore has commuted his pension for £11,000.

Mr. Briggs, junior member for Blackburn, laid the foundation-stone of new schools in connection with the Primitive Methodists on Saturday last.

The harvest-home of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill took place on Wednesday, when the "last load" was carried home, and the inmates of the school subsequently took part in races and games in the farm meadow.

About 9000 persons took part, on Wednesday, in a temperance demonstration at Brayton Park, Cumberland, the seat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. The honourable Baronet addressed the assemblage, and remarked that those for whom he spoke had made tremendous efforts to put down drunkenness, but that the law, instead of aiding, fought against them.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding and loss of the American mail-steamer *Abbotsford* was concluded at Liverpool last Saturday. The Court thought the master deserving of censure for not better calculating his position and the influence of the currents, and also for going at a too rapid rate, but returned him his certificate.—Respecting the abandonment of the screw-steamer *Stamington*, after a collision with the German ship *Athena* in the Downs, a Board of Trade inquiry has been held at Greenwich. The Court were satisfied with the conduct of the captain and mate of the steamer, and returned their certificates.

Intelligence received from the Colonial Office and through other channels confirms the news of the death of Commodore Goddough, of the *Pearl*, from wounds treacherously inflicted by the poisoned arrows of the natives of the Santa Cruz Islands, in the Salomoni group, West Pacific. The Commodore and his party, while holding an apparently friendly parley with the natives, were fired on by them. Of the seven persons wounded, the Commodore and two seamen have died, apparently more from the effects of the poison on the arrows than in consequence of the mere wounds inflicted. The others are doing well, but cannot be pronounced out of danger from tetanus for some time longer. Carlisle Bay, the scene of the attempted massacre, is the place where the *Sandy* was attacked last year. Before the *Pearl* left the village was burnt by her boats.

The exodus from England of large bodies of labourers continues. During the past week nearly 1000 labourers, with their wives and families, left this country for the colonies. On Wednesday, by the ship *Toowomba*, bound for Rockhampton, Queensland, about 200 of this class embarked at the East India Docks. There were seventy married persons with children, ninety single men, and about seventy women of a corresponding condition in life. These people came from various parts of England, of the west and south of Ireland, and had been carefully selected for emigration by the representatives of the Queensland Government, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. R. McIntire, the agent-general. Dr. Butler, an experienced surgeon, and Mrs. Waddy, the matron, will attend to the requirements of the party.

## NEW BOOKS.

The multitudes to whom the comic, especially if it be leavened and, as it were, hallowed by an intermixture of learned research and antiquarian lore, is a never-failing source of delight, ought to be grateful for the opportunity presented by the publication of *A History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art*, by Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. (Chatto and Windus), profusely illustrated as it is with all manner of quaint sketches, "drawn and engraved by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A." There are nearly five hundred closely printed pages, so that they who desire quantity as well as quality will have no reason to complain that they have received short measure. The comic, it should be premised, is considered to include the grotesque, as, indeed, appears from the title, and the satiric, so that gargoyles are not excluded from the sphere of observation, so far as art is concerned, or, as regards literature, the host of authors, from Aristophanes to Peter Pindar. Of necessity, however, the specimens, whether artistic or literary, are, though numerous in themselves, both few and brief compared with the multitudinous collection available for exemplification. Nevertheless, the reader who would thoroughly enjoy the book will have to look up his languages: Greek, Latin, German, and French, as well as English, and the older forms, too, of the modern languages, will stand him in good stead. Nor will he be disadvantageous to have studied the antiquities of Egypt, whether on the spot, or in the British Museum, or in the work or works of Sir Gardner Wilkinson. For our author commences with the remotest ages of antiquity, and shows, by engravings, how the early Egyptian artists could not "always conceal their natural tendency to the humorous, which creeps out in a variety of little incidents," although "Egyptian art generally presents itself in a sombre and massive character, with little of gaiety or joviality in its designs or forms." Indeed, to judge from the specimens afforded, the Egyptian artists, even when they did indulge their inclination for what it would be an exaggeration of politeness to call their humour, showed a strong tinge of such combined nastiness and ghostliness as might be expected among the caricaturists of a nation with whom it is believed to have been the practice to promote the hilarity of convivial entertainments by the conspicuous exhibition of a human skull. Some people may hold that the ostentatious display of the hideous object was intended as a warning; but, in any case, it is no more consistent with our modern notions of joviality than the caricature representing the emetic effect upon a high-born Egyptian lady of indulging too freely in the juice of the grape is in accordance with our modern ideas of a humorous incident. The earliest instance of Greek caricature is probably literary, as distinct from pictorial, and is to be found in that scene in which Homer sings of the "inextinguishable laughter" excited among the gods and goddesses at the sight of crippled Hephestus puffing and blowing as he hobbles about and presses the divinities to "take a cup of kindness," whilst he fills it to the brim; but pictorial art, both Greek and Roman, has enabled our author to supply several curious and amusing samples. "A private house in Pompeii" has furnished an example which is especially interesting from the fact that it represents a painter's studio, and that the easel here employed, "as our author observes, 'resembles greatly the same article now in use, and might belong to the studio of a modern painter.'" When we have accomplished the transition from antiquity to the middle ages there is a ludicrous complication of Pagan and Christian symbolism, the clergy are a never-failing butt, demonology is a mine of treasure, and Satan plays a conspicuous part: it is to be feared that many of the caricatures in this category will appear to orthodox minds to more than border on profanity, although nobody can hesitate to acknowledge the horrible perfection of the face and figure subscribed "The Spirit of Evil," at p. 74. The medieval habit of satirising and caricaturing human beings under the guise of animals is abundantly illustrated; and, though the caricature now about to be described belongs to a later period, it is convenient to mention it at once as worthy of being recommended to certain members of Parliament. It will be found at p. 407; it is subscribed "A Dangerous Confession," and it represents a wolf in monkish costume listening to the confession of his "dear daughter." The same honourable members are likely to receive immense delight from the caricature at p. 257, subscribed "The Pope's Nurse." It is a question whether they will be so much amused by the caricature at p. 283, representing the Pope with Calvin on one side of him, and Luther on the other. He is apparently, with a hand upon the head of each, blessing them and encouraging them to "go it," for, though they each have him with one hand for the hair of his head, they are using their other hands for mutual attack—Luther plucking Calvin by the beard, and Calvin aiming at Luther with a sturdily-looking Bible. However, the aforesaid members may comfort themselves by observing that in many other caricatures, even if the Protestant be not exhibited as triumphant and as a shining light, the priest is almost invariably gibbeted as an immoral character; in fact, some of the pictures suggest a doubt of their decency, but let the caricaturist receive the benefit of the doubt. When we arrive at the caricaturists who flourished in the reign of George III., we have left the great Hogarth, of whom it is quite needless to speak, in his grave, and meet with "the three great names of Gillray, Rowlandson, and Cruikshank; and, among the lesser lights, with Paul Sandby, John Collet, Sayer, Bunbury, and Woodward. Of Sandby our author discourses in connection with Hogarth, whom he caricatured; and specimens are given of each craftsman's work. There are two faces, at p. 484, which show that Rowlandson could draw, on occasion, "opera beauties" superior—not, perhaps, in prettiness, but in natural expression and verisimilitude—to the mostly wooden creations of to-day. With a short notice of George Cruikshank, "the last representative of the great school of caricaturists formed during the reign of George III.," the work is worthily concluded, but, in the present taste for building up elaborate edifices upon the female head, it must not be dismissed until the ladies' attention has been drawn to the head-dresses exhibited on page 102 and page 103.

Before chinamanism goes the way of tulipomania, potichomania, and other similar amiable weaknesses, it were well to do proper honour to the new and enlarged and corrected form in which it has seemed good to reproduce *The Bric-a-brac Hunter*, by Major H. Byng Hall (Chatto and Windus). At the outset we are confronted by a photographic representation of "the bric-a-brac hunter at home," which picture may recall to flippant minds, with no respect for persons, a vulgar saying about a bull in a china-shop. Let us, therefore, skipping the preface, if we may take that little liberty, hurry on to the first chapter, in which the author discourses "on bric-a-brac in general," explaining the meaning of the term, or at any rate the meaning he applies to it, which appears to be not synonymous with "curiosities," unless with an understood addition of artistic excellence. To go a-hunting after bric-a-brac with him is to take a most agreeable trip to Paris, to Marseilles, to Stamboul, to Madrid, to Petersburg, to Berlin, to Dresden, to Vienna, to various places in Italy, to Copen-

hagen, and to have a very pleasant, an experienced, and an adventurous companion. He modestly disclaims any possession of infallible or even extraordinary authority; but there is no doubt that he has useful information and valuable warnings for the "maniacs" of the day, and that even persons who are as yet free from this maniacal contagion will find his book very entertaining to read. Anecdotes abound; and his short account of Bottcher is, of course, interesting, and is also very well related. As in painting, so in bric-a-brac of all kinds, clever imitation is what collectors have to guard against; there is probably enough of spurious articles, ecstatically whined over by their enthusiastic owners, to fill the Crystal Palace. Worcester is believed to be now the rage, unless fashion have changed since about the day before yesterday. Ponder, then, oh china-manics, over the following little story:—"I am well acquainted with a female artist in Paris, who is, I believe, the owner of a small fabric, from which every species, cup or vase, is produced in soft paste; and, taking advantage of some of the cleverest painters and decorators from Sevres and elsewhere, she can secure imitations which the keenest eye and taste can with difficulty detect. In fact, having one morning paid her a visit, she showed me a lovely real Worcester vase, richly painted with birds and flowers, cracked through the centre; and then, to my astonishment, handed me a pair which bore the exact copy of the Worcester mark, so beautifully painted, and so exact in form and character, that none but first-rate dealers and collectors could possibly have told the difference, adding that she could imitate everything." The worst of chinamanism, or any similar mania, is that it seems to cause in persons of all ranks and of the best education as well as, in other respects, of the most pious and upright, a moral obliquity akin to that notoriously engendered by horse-dealing; and, on the testimony of the book under consideration, fortunes, or at any rate competency, are achieved by dealers in bric-a-brac with a speed that borders upon the miraculous. The suddenness of the achievement is well hit off in the following lines:—

Autrefois j'étais vilain geôis,  
Un peu savaige, un peu sournois,  
L'esant à l'avenir—  
Pour te conter mes aventures,  
Il faudrait peu de mots;  
J'ai maintenant quatre voitures,  
Au lieu de deux sabots.

Gentlemen, in whom is the spirit for sport and a yearning for temporary expatriation, may be recommended to see what is written in *Wild Life in Florida*, by F. Trench Townshend, B.A., Captain, Second Life Guards (Hurst and Blackett). To the account of the wild life in Florida is added one of a visit to Cuba; on the frontispiece is a picture showing how joyful and pleasant a thing it is to camp out in a swamp, and on the opposite page is engraved a doubtless speaking likeness of "a grove of cabbage-palm." "Visit Florida," says the author, "between the months of October and February, and you will enjoy one of the most perfect climates, and see one of the most interesting countries in the world." Florida, however, is not a paradise, it appears, even for the sportsman; which, when we observe that it has peculiarities which would render it the very reverse of a paradise to ordinary people, is a little astonishing. There is, unfortunately, not quite sufficient sport to render it perfection; in other respects it is difficult to conceive what the sportsman, a seeker of dangers and discomforts, could possibly want more. The fare, we learn, is hard; in the houses of entertainment you might peacefully sleep, if "the fleas and other vermin permitted"—to say nothing of cockroaches, tarantulas, ants, and other creatures. Should you prefer to camp out, under the palms, you will probably find the mosquitoes unbearable; and, should you "try to burn them out," you will most likely be startled by a yell from a comrade on whose head a rattlesnake has tumbled from a palm. As for company, you may chance to fall in with the so-called "Florida Crackers," a class of men "only met with in the wilds, who, from various causes, avoid civilisation and live by the rifle," among the "various causes" being murder. You may be roused at midnight by a fearful bellowing from the river's bank, a few yards from your tent; and, just as you have seized your revolver, expecting the apparition of some wild beast, you may hear the voice of a neighbour saying "I reckon it's only the gators," which is short for alligators. Deer, pumas, ocelots, racoons, and turkeys all abound in the mangrove swamps; and so does malaria, and so do snakes and venomous insects. You may have forded a river, and clambering up the opposite bank, have just reached the top, when you will suddenly find yourself "within three paces of a black bear, sitting up so as to peer over the tops of the palmetto;" and even a sportsman would like a little more warning than this. But what the sportsman would, no doubt, consider the greatest drawback is the effect of the climate upon "valuable English weapons;" it is impossible to keep them free from rust. "I have made my guns," says the author pathetically, "as bright as rubbing could make them, and oiled them carefully with the best animal oil, and in a few hours found the barrels coated with rust." Can any sportsman call such a climate "perfect?" You may go from Savannah to Jacksonville, Florida, either by sea or land, and the sort of choice you have is indicated thus: "If you go by land, you will wish you had gone by sea; and if you go by sea, you will wish you had gone by land." There is a very valuable appendix, showing the range of the temperature in Florida, and containing lists of the birds and of the fish particularly noticed during the period of "wild life." The "visit to Cuba" is an interesting episode, both for other reasons and for what is said about Salvini, the celebrated actor, of whom the author has made very honourable and, as it were, prophetic mention. "When Salvini acted," says the author, "the house was crowded from floor to roof, exhibiting whatever of rank, fashion, and beauty Havannah can boast;" and he describes the great Italian as "one of the finest tragic actors ever seen on any stage."

An agreeable relief from the monotonous amusements of watching limp and pallid Channel voyagers landing on the quay was provided for Folkestone, on Monday afternoon, by Mr. John Shaw, manager of the South-Eastern Railway. Captain Boyton's departure for Paris, to give a gratuitous entertainment on behalf of the *wounded*, was made the occasion of a farewell Boyton fête at Folkestone. The pier and beach were thronged with spectators. Captain Jones, the harbour-master, dispatched the S. E. R. steamer *Prince Ernest*, well freighted with a company of ladies and gentlemen, to witness the evolutions of Captain Boyton in his life-saving dress; and the gallant Captain was followed by a flotilla of small craft. Two amateur Boytons, who had never before worn the dress—Mr. J. W. Hughes (Thames Rowing Club) and Mr. W. A. Willmot (London Rowing Club)—afterwards had an impromptu race in the suit, and proved afresh how quickly any one may become quite at home in the Boyton-Merriman dress. In the evening a farewell dinner in honour of Captain Boyton was given at the Pavilion Hotel.



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## THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.

An account was given in our last of the proceedings at Sheffield on Monday and Tuesday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales, during those two days, were the guests of the Mayor, Mr. Mark Firth, at Oakbrook, his residence near that town. They came to grace the ceremonial opening of the Firth Park, a place of recreation which the Mayor has liberally given to his fellow-townsmen. The procession through the town, and along the roads to Oakbrook and to Firth Park, a distance of nearly seven miles altogether, was arranged with tasteful pomp, and the triumphal arches were superb. These incidents were made the subjects of several of our Illustrations last week. We now give a portrait of the Mayor, and a good number of additional Illustrations, from the sketches taken by our Special Artist. Three or four of these refer to incidents of the procession, or the opening ceremony in Firth Park, on the Monday, which were fully related last week.

The second day was chiefly occupied with the inspection of the famous Sheffield manufactures of iron and steel. The Prince and Princess were accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and their family, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Lord and Lady John Manners, Lord Auckland, the Earl and Countess of Galway, and other ladies and gentlemen of rank. The Norfolk Works, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, of which the Mayor is the head, were the first visited by the Prince and Princess. Here they saw the old process of melting, which yields from the Swedish iron the finest steel. The rows of clay crucibles at once attracted their notice. Each crucible lasts only three castings, so that the consumption of these vessels is incessant, and they are made by wholesale in these works, the material used being a mixture of pot clay and china clay. The crucibles are in holes in the floor, which seems honeycombed for the purpose. In vaults below the fire is kindled, the crucible is covered with hard coke, and left till its contents are melted. The dexterous workmen drag it from its cavity by tongs and pour the contents into iron moulds. These are of different sizes, and vary from one ton up to sixteen or even eighteen tons, the largest steel ingot ever cast here. There are 400 of these melting holes in which the clay crucibles may simmer and boil. For different kinds of tools the steel must be of a different quality and temper, a result secured by a certain mixture of the molten steel. In the gunworks the Royal visitors saw the newest and largest, as well as the smallest, of the guns for which Messrs. Firth are



MARK FIRTH, ESQ., MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD.

famed. The core of the 81-ton gun was seen here—the latest monster among our weapons of destruction, until it shall be eclipsed in the process of development by some cannon of bigger bulk. These cores, or solid blocks of steel, 25 ft. long and 25 in. in diameter, go to Woolwich to be jacketed or hooped and rifled; but guns are bored here and turned out

complete for foreign Governments, the rifling excepted. The whole arsenal of great guns, from the 81-ton down to the 7-pound howitzer, was seen by the Prince and Princess. The boring instruments at work scoop out the interior of the solid steel block hard metal, gradually cut in ribbon-like strips by still harder metal. The chief attraction was the hammer shop, where two 25-ton Nasmyth hammers are used to forge the steel ingots into gun cores. The ingot is swung by a ponderous crane in front of a furnace, and one half of it is thrust in and remains in for some fourteen to twenty-four hours, till it is sufficiently soft, when the clips seize it, and the crane swings it round to the forging hammer. A head of steam is directed to the hammer-top to force it down and give it additional striking weight, the sparks fly and the concussion is felt far and wide, though the blow lights on an anvil block of solid metal weighing 160 tons, resting on a foundation of concrete and stone. This anvil was cast at a foundry close by, and its journey over a distance of only 150 yards lasted three weeks. The Princess did not shrink from the noise and shock, and the whole party watched the process of forging with the utmost interest.

At the Mayor's works the Royal party had seen the most modern and the most deadly instrument of destruction. They next visited the Cyclops Works, belonging to Messrs. Cammell. Here they were received by the head of the firm, Mr. Charles Cammell, of Norton Hall, Derbyshire. In the room he had got prepared for their reception was placed a fine portrait of the Prince of Wales. Mrs. Cammell was introduced to the Princess, and handed a bouquet of flowers to her Royal Highness. In these Cyclops Works the Prince and Princess saw the production of the most approved means of defence against heavy artillery. A slab of iron had been put into the furnace overnight in readiness for rolling into an armour-plate, and, at a given signal, the furnace-doors were opened, and, amid shouts from the workmen, the glowing mass was laid hold of and dragged from its fiery bed. Flame leapt forth from the furnace-mouth, showers of sparks came from the red-hot metal. The intense heat was felt by the visitors even at the safe distance which they kept. But the workmen seemed fireproof, and tugged and pulled with their long tongs till, in two or three minutes, the slab, twenty-two inches thick, was on a trolley or low truck, and on its way to a big roller close by, under which it passed to and fro, becoming thinner and more diffused, like dough beneath the rolling-pin. A layer of red-hot sand is strewn upon the metal, and, becoming melted with the heat, forms a sort of glazed surface. Thus, when flexed and sometimes bevelled and bent, the armour-plate is ready for use. The plate rolled on this occasion will form part of the defence



MARINE VILLA FOR THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AT OSTEND.



sive armour of her Majesty's ship *Temeraire*, now being constructed at Chatham. For the Russian ship the Peter the Great the plates turned out here were 14in. thick, and the Cyclops Works could turn out 20-in. armour; but the modern tendency seems to be to separate the armour into thicknesses of 7in. or 8in., with a timber backing. There was a planing-machine, perhaps the largest ever made, which cuts long strips of cold iron a quarter of an inch thick as though it were so much cheese; there was also a large press which gives upon occasion a square equal to some 2000 tons. In one of the workshops the armour-plates are inspected and finally passed. Here were arranged a number of plates of varying thickness which had been tested, and, having borne with success the impress of the shot or shell, had painted upon them, as an additional certificate of merit, A.1. Besides deck plating to keep out shells falling on deck and armour-plating for ships' sides, there were many specimens of defensive armour for forts at Spithead and Dover. A platform was fitted up around a turret-form 10 ft. high, composed of three thicknesses of iron each of 7in. The approach to this little stronghold, complete but for its guns and backing, was laid with a pavement of iron plates. In another part of the works a stand was erected, from which the Royal party saw the conversion of iron into Bessemer steel. Spectroscopes were placed for their use, through which they might note the varying colours of the flames, but experienced workmen can judge with the naked eye when the carbon is burnt off and the time has come to add the spiegel. The flames and sparks forced out of the crucible by the action of the up-blast would make a splendid show at night time. The glare even in day time made the eyes ache to watch it. At last the molten metal streamed out into numerous ingots, and by this beautiful process, occupying only some twenty minutes, the iron was made half as valuable again in its new form of Bessemer steel. There was much yet to see, and from Messrs. Cammell's works the Royal party, comprising the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson, the Duke of Norfolk and his sisters, and other distinguished visitors, proceeded to the works of Messrs. Rogers. Here, instead of heavy forgings, gun shot, and shell, the old staple manufactures of Sheffield were shown—cutlery in all its forms. The visitors saw men finishing knife handles out of ivory or staghorn. Elephant tusks in the rough were scattered on the floor. Workmen were forging dinner-knives, pen-knives, and other cutlery, while in other rooms women were wrapping up cutlery and men were polishing blades. The show-room was full of attractions and various specimens of cutlery, and the Prince of Wales was presented with a gold-mounted sporting-knife, having a crown at one end of the haft and the Prince's plume at the other. The Princess also graciously accepted a lady's companion expressly made for her, and containing, among other things, a gold-hafted penknife, a gold bodkin, and a richly-chased gold thimble.

From Messrs. Rogers' works the Prince and Princess proceeded to the Cutlers' Hall, where they were entertained at a luncheon given by the Master Cutler, Mr. G. Wilson. An elegant refectory-room or boudoir had been fitted up for her Royal Highness. The general company included Sir John and Lady Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck, Mr. Mundella, Mr. D. Chadwick and Miss Chadwick, Mr. Denison, and other members of Parliament. The local volunteers, horse and foot, were guards of honour within and without; the orchestra was full of instrumentalists and vocalists. The toasts on the programme could not have been fewer than they were—the Queen and the Prince and Princess. Mr. George Wilson, the Master Cutler, spoke to a sympathetic audience. They cheered his sentences when he called upon them to toast the Queen, and murmured approval when Mr. Barker demanded "bumpers." They cheered him when he mentioned the names of the Royal lady and gentleman on each side of his chair, and when he observed that the Cutlers' Company had never before had the honour of entertaining a member of the Royal family. Above all they cheered in reference to the Prince's Indian expedition and the wish that his journey might be happily prosecuted.

The Prince, in reply, said to the Princess and himself—"For some time it has been our wish to pay a visit to this interesting town, and I am glad to think that that wish has now been fulfilled; and I am also glad to have this opportunity of saying of the Princess and myself how deeply grateful we are for the reception we have met with on our first visit here—one which will never be forgotten by us. It has been said, ladies and gentlemen, that Sheffield was and is democratic; but after what we have seen to-day and yesterday, I think its worst enemy could not give it that appellation, and my greatest pleasure in a few days will be to testify and tell her Majesty the Queen how strong the devotion of this town is towards her person and her throne, as has been manifested by the kind and affectionate feeling shown towards us. We have also had the pleasure on this occasion of visiting those great works for which Sheffield has always been, and always will be, celebrated; and I know that I speak for the Princess, as well as I do for myself, that we have not been disappointed by what we have seen. We saw those vast engines of destruction and war, and at the same time we saw also those marvellous armour-plates which are to protect these shores against invasion. We have received kindness from all on this occasion, and I am glad to have the opportunity of testifying to the Mayor our high appreciation of all the kindness we have received from him, and the kind feeling which has been shown to us in every possible manner. It was impossible for us to leave Sheffield without also having had the opportunity of receiving his civility and enjoying his hospitality, and of telling him how grateful we are for it. The company of which he is the head is well known in Sheffield, and is one of which you are so justly proud that it will be unnecessary for me to say anything about it on the present occasion. Suffice it to say, it is one of the oldest companies, I believe, of this country, and one which has always been looked up to by everybody." In conclusion, his Royal Highness proposed the health of the Master Cutler. This was a call that met with immediate and cordial response. Soon after the party broke up, for in the suburbs, in a pleasant park known as "The Farm," the Sheffield residence of the Duke of Norfolk, there was a garden party, and a presentation of colours to the 19th Regiment by the Princess of Wales. The battalion was formed up into three sides of a square, with the piled drums and drooping colours in the centre. The Archbishop of York offered a prayer, and the Princess handed to the subalterns, who, by precedent, came forward to receive them, the new colours, upon which were inscribed the name of several Crimean battle-fields. Colonel Dean thanked the Princess for the gift in a speech of some length, heard only by the Prince and Princess and their respective suites. The troops marched by in column of companies, and afterwards advanced in line at a slow step. The royal suite followed immediately, and the company then disbanded themselves over the park, and into the marquee. Evening was now approaching, and carriages were ordered for the departure of the Prince and Princess. At night the streets were crowded with people to look at the magnificent illuminations of the town.

On the Wednesday morning, taking leave of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Firth, the Mayor and Mayoress, at Oakbrook, their Royal Highnesses went to Longshaw, a shooting-lodge of the Duke

of Rutland's, on the Derbyshire moors, a few miles distant. The Princess, before leaving, presented Mrs. Firth with a very beautiful gold bracelet, having a band of cut turquoise, set with gold and diamonds. Our portrait of Mr. Firth is from a photograph by Mr. Sarony, of Scarborough. This worthy Mayor's gifts of a park and almshouses to the town have already been mentioned. We may add that at a meeting last week it was announced that Mr. Firth had promised to provide, at a probable cost of some £15,000, a building for the lectures and classes commenced under the direction of the Universities. These lectures and classes are constantly attended by numbers of working people and others; and it is understood that Mr. Firth will also subscribe £1000 towards a scholarship fund, if £9000 be raised by the town for this purpose. The proceedings of last week have given high satisfaction, not only to the Prince and Princess of Wales, but to all the visitors to Sheffield upon that occasion. The town reception committee, of which Mr. T. H. Gainsford was honorary secretary, had intrusted Messrs. T. S. Freeman and Sons, of Fenchurch-street, London, with the charge of providing all the equipages, standards, and banners for the procession; the state liveries, banners, and uniforms of the trumpeters; and the entire care of marshalling that prolonged pageant, aided by Mr. Jackson, chief constable of the town. It should be stated that the Duke of Norfolk's castellated arch, or gateway, at Lady's Bridge, of which an illustration appeared in our last, was designed by Messrs. Huxfield and Son, architects, and was constructed under their superintendence.

The hall at Cutlers' Hall, on the Monday evening, which was the subject of one of our Illustrations, was not given by the Cutlers' Company, but by the Mayor and Mayoress of Sheffield. The luncheon on the Tuesday was given by the Master Cutler and the Company in the same hall.

### ROYAL MARINE VILLA AT OSTEND.

The King of the Belgians has had a new marine residence built for him at this fashionable seaside town. It is situated at the end of the long promenade called the Digue, and on the edge of the sandhills, or "dunes," commanding a fine open view of the sea and the sands. An English building firm, Messrs. Lucas Brothers, of London, were employed to construct the house; and the architect is Mr. W. J. Green, of Delahay-street, Westminster. In order to withstand the force of the gales, which in such an exposed position, being loaded with moisture, would drive the wet through a brick or stone wall, it was decided that the house should be built entirely of timber, except the basement, or platform, on which it stands, this being of stone. This platform, of Kentish rag stone, was prepared in England, and was then shipped to Ostend and built in its position. The rest of the house was entirely framed and put together in Messrs. Lucas's yard at Lowestoft. Every piece was then marked, the house was taken to pieces, shipped, and re-erected by the same staff of workmen who had made it; and it was completed, fit for habitation, within eight months of the receipt of the King's order for the work. All the sanitary appliances have been most carefully considered, and are of the best English make, far superior to anything hitherto in use on the Continent. We understand that the King is so pleased with the entire work that he proposes intrusting the same firm with the erection of a large wing for the accommodation of the Queen, and also with a house in the rear for the King's gentlemen. The whole of the furnishing was done by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street.

### "FUGITIVES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE."

One of the tremendous events which mark an era in the world's history was the conquest, in 1453, of the old Imperial city of the East, Byzantium or Constantinople, by the Ottoman Turks under Sultan Mohammed II. It is true that the Greek monarchy which still kept up the name of Roman had sunk into a feeble condition, though it had, during two centuries, existed under the princes of the house of Palæologus, since its reconstruction after escaping from the mailed grasp of the Western Crusaders. But the Turks were, unlike the Saracens or Arabs, who had before threatened to seize the ancient seats of Greek and Roman civilisation, enemies to that rising European civilisation which had already made some progress in the towns and the monasteries of Christendom. Hence it was felt by all cultivated minds of the fifteenth century, and not by Churchmen alone, to be an immense danger for the highest interests of mankind that Constantinople should fall into the power of a horde of fanatical barbarians from the steppes of Central Asia. Had it not been for the mutual enmity and the internal conflicts of France and England in that age, there is reason to believe that a combined effort made by the rulers of Christian Europe, with their chivalrous peerage and knighthood, and with the liberal support of their people, would have driven back the Turks, once for all, into the desolate plains around the Caspian; and then Europe would have gained immensely, by preserving and appropriating the classical and sacred traditions of the East. But the appeal of Constantine Palæologus to the Latin Church and to the Princes of the Western nations for their aid in that day of sore distress was destined to avail him naught. Only from Italy, and chiefly from Venice and Genoa, which had long entertained a lucrative commerce with the Greek cities of the Bosphorus, the Ægean, and the Euxine shores, did a few volunteers arrive to join the desperate garrison of the besieged metropolis. It fell, after a noble struggle in its defence, on May 29, 1453, the last of the Greek Emperors dying sword in hand, and with him died the spirit of the age of chivalry, that of the warrior consecrated by the holiness of his cause, the champion of religion and patriotism, of law and right and social order. An incidental circumstance of this unhappy surrender of Constantinople to the victorious Turks is chosen by Mr. Wallis for the subject of his picture, which was in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The retreating figures who sadly throng the grand interior of the edifice, on their way to depart from the city, may, perhaps, be Italian residents at Constantinople, with their families, or they may be some of the Greeks who preferred exile to the dominion of their hated foe. There is matter for romantic fancy in the attitude of that stern guardian of youthful innocence and helplessness, the man attired as a monk, who sits apart to watch the brief slumbers of his charge during a few minutes' respite from the fatigues of their intended journey. We cannot but suspect that all is not as it seems; yet our desire is none the less sincere that they may be enabled to depart in safety.

Two sturgeons, each seven feet long, have been captured off the Luncashire coast, and conveyed to the aquarium recently opened at Southport.

Admiral Worden and the officers of the United States squadron now lying in Southampton Water were, yesterday week, entertained at a banquet given in their honour by the Chamber of Commerce, at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton; and last Tuesday they dined with the Mayor and Corporation.

## The Extra Supplement.

### THE HARBOUR OF WICK.

The Highland railway now includes in its system the burgh of Wick, the centre of the herring-fishing in Scotland, and the largest fishing-station in the world. The sketch which we publish to-day gives an idea of the extraordinary appearance of its harbour at this season of the year, when about eight hundred boats, devoted exclusively to herring fishing, enter inwards and outwards during five days of the week. The Scriptural command to labour six days is not obeyed, because we no longer regard "the evening and the morning" as a day, and the vocation of the fisherman is essentially one of the night. He puts out to sea in the evening, shoots his nets when such darkness as there is in these northern latitudes in summer creeps in, and lifts them shortly after sunrise. This may not be done on Saturday, because the boats could return only on Sunday morning, and to go to sea on a Sabbath evening would be no less a desecration of what in modern reckoning is the seventh day. The labour and fatigue of five nights is, however, as much as even the iron frame of these northern fishermen can endure, for the work goes well into mid-day. When a boat reaches the harbour, the herring which hang themselves in its meshes have to be displaced, and this is often a tedious process. One by one the fish have to be extricated, the nets have to be folded in proper order, where injured they have to be repaired, and then hung up or stretched upon the beach to dry. The better the fishing, the longer the men have to toil before they are free to rest; and it is at best a Box-and-Cox sort of retirement, for when they "turn-in" their wives and daughters have to be at the shore to receive the herrings and prepare them for market. This is done by a rough-and-ready process of gutting and picking with salt into barrels. The expedition with which it is accomplished is marvellous; but we cannot recommend romantic tourists who love all that pertains to the briny deep to visit Wick in the height of the herring season. A more atrocious atmosphere than that in the neighbourhood of the curing-places cannot be conceived. And yet we should not speak ill of the romance of the place; for, sitting on the noble crags to the right or left of this Bay of Wick on an evening in August, and seeing the multitudinous fleet of boats setting out to sea, is a thing to be remembered for a lifetime. We once saw 1100 boats set sail from Wick harbour, and watched them scatter north and south outside the bay, where their lights flickered to and fro all night like fireflies on the horizon. That was more than twenty years ago, when this Wick fishing was at its height. From some inscrutable cause the herrings afterwards dispersed themselves more widely along the coasts, and other stations sprung up which, relatively to that period, became more prosperous than Wick, and the number of boats making this port their head-quarters decreased to about 800 or 900, at which it stands at present. Of all migratory fish, herring appear to be the most capricious. Townships have sprung into opulence in a few years and decayed as rapidly, in consequence of the success and failure of the fishing. An English capitalist spent upwards of £30,000 in erecting curing-stations and equipping boats in villages on the seaboard of Ross-shire which are now almost deserted and pauperised; while hamlets that formerly were little known to fishermen, especially those on the north coast of Aberdeenshire, have become places of great resort. There seems to be a tendency of late years on the part of the herring shoals to return to their former habitat, and this year the fishing off Wick and the northern coast generally has been exceptionally large. A fisherman at Tarbatmouth, which was once an extremely prosperous fishing-district, attributes the change of times there to a great storm that occurred. The nets were crowded with fish, so much so that when the wind rose the men were obliged to cut them adrift and abandon them. The mass of dead fish that thus floated about the coast, he thought, alarmed and disgusted the rest, for they disappeared and have never since returned in such immense numbers; but they are now finding their way back to the old fishing-grounds.

Enormous sums of money have been expended in attempts to improve the harbour of Wick, and much has no doubt been done; but the bay is strewn with the fragments of masonry that it had taken years to build up.

The first attempt was made in 1810, when the British Fishery Society and the Government jointly spent £16,000 in making a harbour. Then £22,000 more was spent; but in August, 1848, a dreadful storm occurred, in which not less than forty-one boats were lost and thirty-seven lives perished. The sympathy caused by this disaster led to the construction, or rather the attempted construction, of a breakwater on a great scale, but the work of every successive summer was destroyed by the storms of the succeeding winter, and when £140,000 had thus been literally flung into the sea, the undertaking appears to have been abandoned. In a fearful storm that broke upon Wick two years ago a solid block of concrete, weighing over 1000 tons, was rolled bodily over into the sea. The coast is everywhere very bold and precipitous; at intervals it is split into narrow rocky creeks called "goes," as Staxig, Ginxig, and so on, which afford safe anchorage if they can be entered; but, with a north-east or a south-east wind blowing, the poor fishermen of Caithness have often hard times to put up with, for there is not a good natural haven to run to on the whole coast line—none nearer than the Bay of Cromarty. Wick is by far the largest town in the Highlands north of Inverness. The population of the parish at last Census was upwards of 13,000, of which probably two thirds or more belong to the burgh and its suburbs, Pulteneytown and Louisburgh. This is increased by several thousands when the fishing season begins, for each boat brings on an average five persons to man it and wait upon the crew. The season lasts about six or seven weeks, during which time from £150,000 to £200,000 worth of herrings are prepared for export. Hitherto the great market has been Steffen and other ports on the Baltic; but the railway has already had a perceptible influence upon the trade, for considerable quantities of herrings, lightly salted, have been sent to the large towns of England for immediate consumption, and for the first time in our experience fresh herrings from the far north of Scotland were this year hawked about the back streets of London and sold for a penny a piece. Should the trade increase, the benefit to the Highland Railway must be very great because of the long mileage, and for the reason also that the more the people accustom themselves to make use of the railway the more they are likely to do so, and thus divert part at least of the traffic in grain and cattle from its present channel, which is almost exclusively by steamer to Aberdeen.

At the half-yearly meetings of the Great Northern and London and North-Western Railway Companies the chairman showed that the reduction of fares had resulted in a loss, and that the directors in each case had no desire to follow the example of the Midland Company. At both meetings also the railway passenger duty was strongly complained of, and it was agreed to take steps to obtain its repeal.





WICK HARBOUR DURING THE HERRING FISHING.

DRAWN BY S. BEAD.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There has been the oddest of festivals this week in the Royal borough of Windsor. The "Bachelors" of that ancient town have, it appears, an "Acre," or pleasure, in which they have been accustomed from time immemorial to hold annual "high jinks." The Mayor of Windsor, however, seems to be of opinion that the Bachelors are no longer entitled to revel in their Acre; and this year he warned them off the premises, under the pains and penalties of trespass. Disregarding the municipal prohibition, and claiming prescriptive right, which, it would seem, they exercised under Royal patronage in 1809, the "jubilee year," when, in honour of King George III. having entered into the fiftieth year of his reign, an ox was roasted whole, and other jubilant rejoicings took place at Windsor, the Bachelors insisted upon revelling. They revelled accordingly; and, so far as I have heard, nobody seems to have been the worse for this late summer carnival. I should like to be a Bachelor now and then, to see what "revelry" was like. Is it nice, I wonder?

Touching the Jubilee of October, 1809, I have been at the pains of discombing the particulars of those bygone merry-makings from the *Examiner* newspaper of the period. The Royal Princesses held a grand jubilee fête at Frogmore. There were coloured lamps and fireworks at night; and on the piece of water opposite the Royal residence two triumphal cars appeared, "drawn by sea-horses," one occupied by Neptune and his train, and the other containing a band of musicians. Manager Arnold gave a jubilee performance at the English Opera House, now the Lyceum. The members of the Royal Academy dined together at Somerset House—Benjamin West, Esq., P.R.A., in the chair. There were splendid illuminations in the evening, and Messrs. Rundell and Bridge—did not those eminent goldsmiths make Queen Victoria's crown?—exhibited a splendid transparency, painted by J. Stothard, R.A. The morning was ushered in by the firing of *feux de joie* and the ringing of the church bells; and the household troops attended Divine service at Whitehall Chapel. The metropolitan volunteer corps and the West London Militia went to St. Paul's, preceded by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in state. There was a grand dinner afterwards at the Mansion House, at the primitive hour of 5.30 p.m. Claret, for patriotic reasons, was banished from the board, and there does not seem to have been any champagne (a most frivolous vintage); but there was plenty of madeira and red port. Mr. Fitzgerald recited an ode. This was Fitzgerald of the "creating couplets"—the "hoarse Fitzgerald," uncomplimentarily immortalised by Lord Byron. At Windsor, among other pageantry, there was a review. Then Mr. Turnerelli presented to their Majesties the "Jubilee bust," for which the King had lately sat. At one p.m. the Queen, Princess Elizabeth, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex, with their respective suites, and attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, bearing white wands, walked to the Bachelors' Acre, for the purpose of seeing the ox and sheep, given by the Royal butchers, roasted whole. The Bachelors lined the entrance to their Acre. The butchers were in blue frocks, with nossgays at their breasts, and silk stockings. The first prime pieces were cut from the *rôti* and presented on silver plates to the Royal party, who graciously deigned to taste and to approve. While these hospitalities were in progress the Prince of Wales and Princess Charlotte arrived at the castle; but their Royal Highnesses did not visit the Acre. *Autres temps, autres mœurs*. All this reads as though it had happened three hundred years ago. Yet it was quite a modern celebration; and in the same number of the *Examiner* from which I have abridged this account of the Jubilee I find an extract from the *London Gazette* announcing that the King had been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, to be his Majesty's Secretary at War. I am sorry to find, also, that Mr. Leigh Hunt, then editor of the *Examiner*, did not by any means approve of the Jubilee, and wrote some terribly bitter things against it. But behold me at the end of a terribly long paragraph, the sole excuse for the length of which may be, perhaps, that this is a country of precedents, and that it is expedient to know what we, as loyal subjects, shall be bound to do, in 1886, when (D.V.) the next Royal jubilee will take place. At that epoch claret and champagne may, perhaps, be tolerated at the Mansion House; and I confess that I should like to see the Windsor butchers in silk stockings.

There have been many anxious inquiries in the newspapers lately concerning that kindliest of Indian damsels, Pocahontas, who came over here in the reign of James I. was made much of at Court; had a reserved seat assigned to her at Whitehall, to witness one of Ben Jonson's masques; but who, according to tradition, died of smallpox at Gravesend, just as she was about to embark for her native land. I ventured to tell the story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith in a magazine called *Temple Bar* some thirteen years ago; and the circumstance recurs to my mind when I find it stated in print that there is no record in the books of the Corporation of Gravesend with reference to that borough. It has been suggested that the body was "taken abroad" after the poor girl's death. This is an improbability. I very distinctly remember being told by an American gentleman that some years since a small fund was raised among his countrymen sojourning in England for the erection of a monument to the kind-hearted little squaw, and that a slab or a mural tablet bearing the inscription, "Pocahontas, Princess of Virginia," had been placed over or near her grave in a church in Kent. Let the antiquaries try Deptford and Dartford churches. I know that the name of the one mentioned to me began with a D. Or, failing the present existence of a memorial to the "Belle Sauvage," let them interrogate the sexton or the "oldest inhabitant." Were I not a Slave of the Lamp I would take a trip into Kent myself; and when I had accomplished my antiquarian mission I would do a little hop-picking, thus combining business with pleasure.

I see nothing whatever to laugh at in the law suit between the ex-Queen of Spain and her cook, M. Blanchard, concerning which litigation the French newspapers, and some of our own, have been so very jocose. Cookery is, to begin with, a very serious affair; and although the Queen of Spain is erroneously supposed to have no legs, I never heard that the possession of an appetite was denied her. Charles V., in his retirement at Yuste, always began the day by an interview with his cook; and Doña Isabel de Borbon was surely not degrading in entering into a solemn league and covenant with her cook for the due supply of her breakfast and dinner. It is a sad, however, to understand the wisdom of the fact that the late Queen of Spain, in her Majesty's supper, which, I am told, was served to her in a *commode*, two roast *petits*, and a dish of stewed fruit. *Toujours pignons* might be added, in the end, as we are told in *son journal intime*. Altogether, thinks the correspondent of a contemporary, "the backstairs treaty is unparalleled in the annals of either Court or kitchen." Not so, *mi amigo*. There lies before me the text of a contract between General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of

St. Helena, and Mr. Balcombe, merchant, of James Town, for the supply of the table of Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The dietary of the Conqueror and Captive of the Earth and his household, in the wretched hovels at Longwood, is exactly fixed. So much meat, so many fowls, so many eggs, so much sugar, so much cheese and butter. There were at least five gentlemen and two ladies who were privileged to dine at the ex-Imperial table; but for all these distinguished guests only a single bottle of champagne *per diem* was allowed by the Government. This stinginess justified in part the indignant comment of Sir Walter Scott, that "his captors denied to their prisoner the solace of intoxication;" but the illustrious historian forgot that Napoleon was no champagne drinker. His favourite wine was chambertin.

Touching culinary matters, I notice, reprinted from a weekly newspaper, a very excellent letter, with the well-known signature of "M. A. B.," on "Cookery in the Drawing-Room." The accomplished and philanthropic lady who has so frequently used the initials I quote, and who is indefatigable in her suggestions for the welfare of the masses, does not precisely go so far as to propose that the drawing-room range should be fitted with an American kitchen; or that "Hervey the handsome" should stew kidneys over a gas stove, while the "beautiful Molly Lepell" concocted beef-tea in a *Sèvres* cup, or served up potatoes, *en robe de chambre*, in a priceless dish of old Palisey or Gubbio ware. No; "M. A. B." is thoroughly practical. Her object is to induce ladies who have become proficient in the theory of cookery and hygienic science to give quiet, conversational lectures thereupon to their friends and their servants. And "in this connection," as the Americans say, I may give a useful gloss to a very old culinary anecdote—that of the lady who presumed to give her cook some advice as to the preparation of dainty dishes, and who was met by the common rejoinder (Mrs. Cook meanwhile sitting down defiantly, with her arms akimbo), "Hear you a goin' to cook this dinner, or is it me, Mum?" To a lady whom I have the honour to know a question analogous in its insolence to the foregoing was put. "If you have no objection," she replied, quietly, "I will cook the dinner; for you are evidently not fit to cook it yourself."

The *World* corrects a statement in last week's *Athenæum*, to the effect that the brilliantly incisive "Songs of the Session" which appeared in the first-named periodical were written by Lord Winchelsea. They were all, it seems, according to the *World* (which certainly ought to know), from the pen of Mr. F. L. Scudamore. Who is this epigrammatic songster? Is he any relation of the Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore who used to write such sparkling macaronies in the earlier volumes of *Punch*? Does he know anything of a Mr. Scudamore whose wit and fancy adorned the pages of a periodical published some twenty years since, called the *Comic Times*? And, finally, is he in any way allied to the Mr. Scudamore to whom the world owes so much for having assisted to put a girdle round about it in forty minutes? "Answer paid for," as the telegrams say. *On revient toujours à ses premières amours*; or perchance the poetic mantle may have fallen on filial shoulders.

An admirable notion has occurred to the management of the Alexandra Palace in organising an exhibition of metropolitan cabs and cab-horses, which exhibition is to be held at Muswell Hill on Oct. 1 next. Prizes are to be awarded, first, to the proprietors of the best-appointed two and four wheeled cabs, and the best-conditioned horses; and, next, to cab-drivers who have retained their badges and have been exempt for the longest period from any charges of cruelty to animals, reckless driving, drunkenness, or insolence; who have been constant drivers for upwards of ten years; who have brought to Scotland-yard the largest number of articles left in cabs; who have been for the longest period members of temperance societies; or who have been the most regular contributors to the Cabmen's Benevolent Association. It is to be hoped that the energy and discrimination of Sir Edward Lee will enable him to carry out this programme with a completeness that shall not only accomplish the benevolent object in view, but shall redound to the credit of the vast undertaking which he so admirably manages. The idea has evidently sprung from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts Mule and Donkey Show at the Crystal Palace; and my own impression is (recognising at the same time, as I do, the manifold shortcomings of our hackney-carriage system) that one of the results of the exhibition will be to prove that cabmen are not half so black as they are painted. Pressure of business and physical infirmity compel me to use, on an average (when I am in England), about fifteen hundred cabs a year; and I don't think that in the course of any twelve months I have met with half that number of ruffianly drivers. Multiply fifteen hundred cabs by fifteen years and the aggregate is a substantial experience of cabs. I have a very evil temper; I try not to overpay drivers; yet I never summoned nor was summoned by a cabman in my life. The nearest approach I remember to a threat of legal proceedings was from a gentleman who wanted three-and-sixpence for having driven me a distance of less than two miles. But his accent proclaimed that he knew more of English, and I suspect that he had just come off an Irish jaunting-car, and was accustomed to charge "fancy" prices to "towists."

G. A. S.

The Epping Forest Inclosure Commissioners have issued a notice stating that all persons found encamping in any part of the waste land of Epping Forest, including the inclosures made within the last twenty years prior to Aug. 21, 1871, will be prosecuted.

Mr. Douglas Galton has asked leave to resign the appointment of Director of Public Works and Buildings. The Treasury concur with the First Commissioner in the sense which he expresses of Mr. Galton's services. They are, however, of opinion that a reorganisation of the office of works is desirable, and they consider it right, in view of such reorganisation, to accept Mr. Galton's resignation. The office of director is not to be filled up. Mr. Galton is entitled to a pension of £950 a year, but the Treasury have awarded him a special compensation allowance of £1000 a year.

Mr. Hubbard, M.P., obtained a return to the order of the House of Commons, which was printed on Saturday, giving a good deal of information on the Funded and Unfunded Debt. At March 31 last the Funded Debt was £714,707,715, and the Unfunded Debt £5,239,000. The capital value of Permanent Annuities at £3 per cent stock was £55,311,071. The due to the savings banks and friendly societies at Nov. 20, 1874, being the last day at which the account was made up, was £1,552,421. A statement is given of the Funded and Unfunded Debt held by the National Debt Commissioners, with a valuation of the annuities granted. In Consols the Commissioners hold £3,720,392 17s. 6d.; Reduced, £4,228,078 11s. 8d.; New £3 per Cents, £9,372,513 19s. 1d.; and Two-and-a-Half per Cents, £12,222,392 1s. 8d., besides Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds.

## THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The army of King Alfonso XII. in Catalonia, under General Martínez Campos, is besieging the forts which overlook the town of Seo d'Urgel, which is situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, not far from Teyccorda. The town itself was occupied by Martínez Campos without resistance. The forts are still held by the Carlists, under the command of Lisagarray; but a suspension of hostilities was conceded this week, and the Carlists are expected to surrender in a few days. There was a rather sharp conflict, on the 11th, outside this town for the possession of the three fortresses which dominate it—namely, the Citadel, lying to the west; the Castle, nearer, on the north; and the Tower of Solsona, on the east, but nearest of all to the town; Monte Cuervo lying higher above the forts, further northward. At the foot of the Citadel is, or rather was, a cluster of 200 houses, called *Villa Ciudela*, occupied by some Carlist families, but almost deserted. The Alfonsoist batteries in the town, three in number, consisting of eighteen bronze guns of twelve centimetres, were about 900 metres from the Tower of Solsona, from which the Castle is distant some 500 metres and the citadel another 500 from the latter. On the hills around were planted other Alfonsoist batteries of twelve guns and two mortars, which were playing upon the forts from the village of Montserrat, behind the Citadel. All the guns being in position and everything ready, General Martínez Campos rode out to the heights to the right of Monte Cuervo, at the head of some 4000 men—his entire army here amounts to 11,000—and a general bombardment of the forts and the enemy's intrenchment on Monte Cuervo commenced. It is thus described by our correspondent, Mr. P. W. Stuart Menteth, in a letter dated Seo de Urgel, Aug. 11:—

"The sketch I inclose with this letter represents the operations effected to-day, precisely as I saw them from the most commanding points of view. The three forts, enumerated from left to right, are respectively the Citadel, the Castillo, and the Torre de Solsona. The first is provided with two Krupps and at least a score of other cannon; the second has probably about the same number of guns; the third, together with the Carlist trenches on the Sierra del Cuervo, was only defended by the Remingtons of the Carlist volunteers. This is the Torre de Solsona, which appears highest from the position where the sketch was taken, but is lower than the other two forts. The citadel is really the highest. During the whole of the operations to-day a heavy firing of both musketry and cannon proceeded without cessation from seven Alfonsoist batteries and from the three Carlist forts. The Alfonsoists, occupying the town of Urgel and the slopes of the vast mountain basin in which it lies, were opposed to the three forts, which rise upon an isolated line of hills two thirds of a mile from the low-lying town. The hill called the Sierra del Cuervo, which is less than half a mile from the citadel, and also somewhat higher, is regarded as the key to the whole position, and rises on the side farthest from the town. The village of Castel Ciudad, situated between the forts, is crammed with Carlist families from the town of Urgel; and to-night, having been fired by the Alfonsoist shells, is burning brilliantly, amidst the continual popping of musketry from the troops posted to prevent the Carlists obtaining water from the river, while at intervals a shell whistles past into the quarters made conspicuous by the flames of the village. There was a continuous bombardment from eight to twelve this morning, which, added to the occasional shots fired during the last three weeks, and the considerable fire of the last few days, soon broke into the Torre de Solsona with crumbling cavities. This compelled the Carlists to remove the guns which at first defended the Sierra del Cuervo. The Torre de Solsona now only retained a garrison of about sixty men; the Sierra was manned with upwards of two hundred. As the bells of Urgel struck twelve a solid Alfonsoist column appeared capping the shoulder of the Sierra del Cuervo, whereupon the Carlists abandoned their trenches and ran down the slope of the valley that divides it from the citadel. The taking of the Torre de Solsona proved much more difficult. Compelled to attack on the side sheltered from the fire of the two more important forts, several companies of Alfonsoists rushed up gallantly to the very foot of the highest portion of the walls, and remained there some minutes, until scaling-ladders were carried up the excessively steep slope of the hill. The ladders, being placed, proved too short, and the intrepid Spanish regulars in vain mounted to the highest rungs, and remained, sometimes for ten minutes or more, exposed to a rain of stones, hand grenades, and other missiles flung over the thick sloping parapet, as well as to a continuous musketry fire. After repeatedly abandoning the ladders and again returning to attempt impossible gymnastics, the assailants were on the point of retreating, when the Carlists suddenly appeared on the farther side, running for the other forts. The heavy fire from the batteries and neighbouring heights had evidently occasioned a panic among them, otherwise the assaulting party would certainly have been compelled to retire. The garrison had only four dead and two wounded, but among the former was their commandant. The Alfonsoist batteries made splendid practice, continually pitching shells within the parapet during the assault. The first steps of retreat taken by the assailants were probably attributed by the garrison to the intention of cutting off their communication with the other forts. Without such circumstances nothing could have been more hopeless than the attack. The dark figures of the regulars remained in a compact body, a few yards from the foot of the wall, during two hours and a quarter, vigorously answering the Carlist fire from the parapet and without the slightest shelter. Those who mounted the ladders, usually one at a time, were partially sheltered by the parapet, and were evidently unwilling to descend. Frenzied shouts were raised on each side, and there can be little question as to the fate of the Carlists had the troops entered the place by force. To-night the wounded are rapidly filling the hospital, ten dead and forty wounded being the tale as yet."

From another correspondent, M. Mejan, with the Carlist forces near St. Sebastian, we have received a sketch of General Blanco's Piacenza mountain guns. These are small breech-loading bronze guns, which carry a distance of about 3000 metres. The different parts of the gun-carriage, which is entirely of iron, are carried by mules. The gunners are very fine men, and the principal feature in their dress is the long and very dark "capote," or overcoat. They wear broad white belts, to which is suspended a short but exceedingly broad sword, called a "machete."

Cardinal Manning, on Thursday week, opened a Roman Catholic chapel at Aberystwith, dedicated to "Our Lady of the Angels and St. Winifrid." After the celebration of mass the Cardinal preached the dedication sermon.

The Birmingham and Midland Counties Summer Exhibition of Domestic and Poultry and Pigeons has been held at the Aston Lower Grounds. There were altogether about 1500 entries, birds having been sent from almost every poultry exhibition of note in the country. The pens of poultry numbered 705; pigeons, 586; bantams, 97; and geese, turkeys, and fancy birds, 51.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



ASSAULT OF THE SIERRA DEL CUERVO AND TORRE DE SOLSONA, AT SEO D'URGEL.

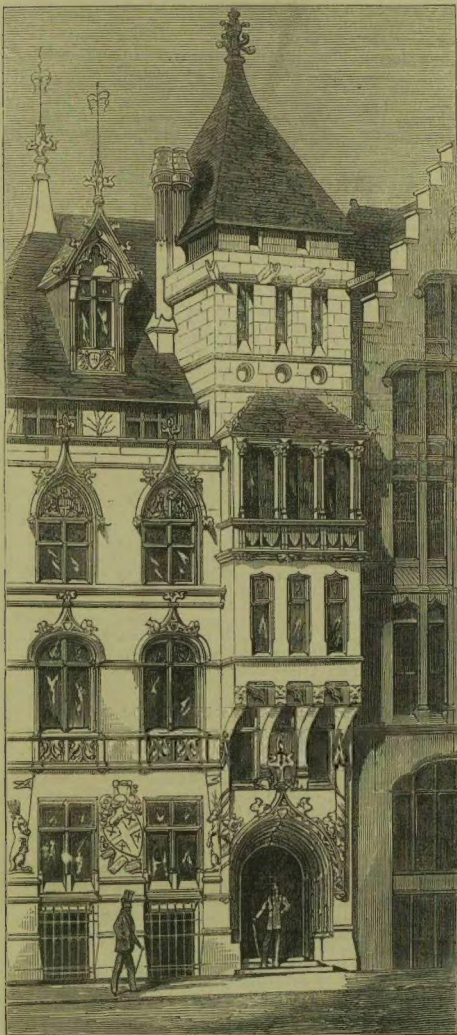


GENERAL BLANCO'S PLACENTIA MOUNTAIN GUNS.



## CURRIERS' HALL.

Our Engraving shows the new hall and offices of the Curriers' Company in London-wall, adjoining which, and also on the estate of the company, are the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Rylands and Co. (Limited). From the somewhat restricted nature of the site, considerable ingenuity has been exercised in providing the hall and various offices required and the necessary accommodation. On the basement level are the kitchen, strong-rooms, and pensioners-room. On the ground floor rooms are provided for the clerk of the company, with large committee and waiting rooms. On the first floor, where also are situate the reception-rooms, is the grand hall; it has an open-timber roof, divided into panels with carved bosses at the intersections. A marked feature in the hall is a large stone fireplace, about 16 ft. high, having the arms of the company in the centre of a carved canopy. The walls are finished with a panelled dado 6 ft. 6 in. high. At one end of the hall it is intended to erect a musicians' gallery, similar in character to those to be seen in many old halls, and which in the present case will much improve the apparent proportions and general effect of the lofty room. The upper floors are fitted up in apartments for the convenience of the Company, and as a dwelling for the beadle. The front of the building is of stone, in good contrast with the red brick and Mansfield stone of the adjoining warehouse. The style of this group of buildings is of the Northern French



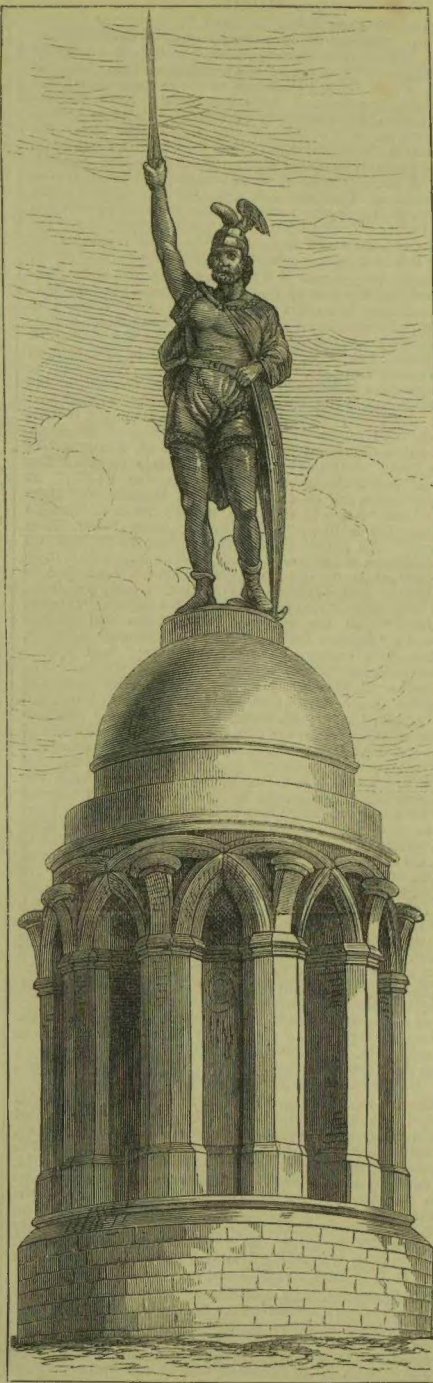
CURRIERS' HALL, LONDON WALL.

Gothic type, and if fitted up in keeping will form an interesting addition to the City Guildhall. The designs for the whole were by Messrs. J. and J. Belcher, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge, architects. Our illustration is taken from a drawing by Mr. J. Belcher, in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition.

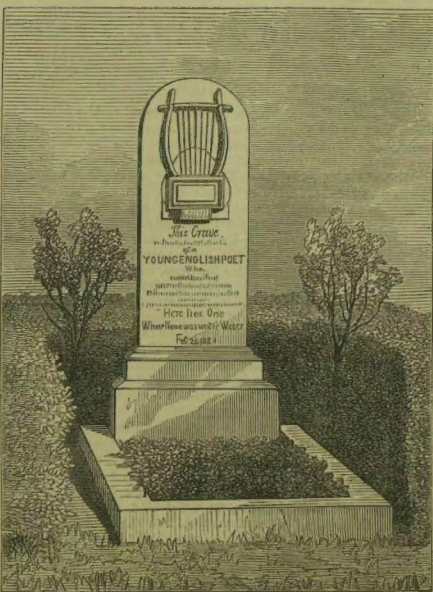
## THE HERMANN MONUMENT AT DETMOLD.

Every reader of Roman history will no doubt recollect the defeat of the Imperial legions under Varus in the forest-covered plains of Northern Germany, which caused so much grief to the Emperor Augustus Cæsar. This event has been always considered, as indeed it is expressly admitted by Tacitus, to have been the decisive check which stopped the progress of the Roman Empire beyond the Rhine. Its remembrance is naturally agreeable to the national self-esteem of the Germans, which recent military and political successes have so greatly contributed to exalt. The completion, therefore, of a singularly conspicuous monument at Detmold, in Westphalia, designed to commemorate that ancient German victory, was a very popular occasion of rejoicing. The monument was inaugurated by the Emperor of Germany on Monday week. This work has occupied the sculptor, Ernst von Bandel, thirty-seven years of his life, having been commenced in 1838. Its cost has been provided by a public subscription throughout all Germany. It consists of a huge copper statue of Arminius or Hermann, the valiant Prince of the Cherusci, by whom the Germans were commanded in that famous battle, erected upon the summit of a Gothic dome built amidst the woods on the Grotenburg, a hill 1200 ft. above the sea-level, in the neighbourhood of Detmold. We give an illustration of this monument.

The substructure reaches a height of 93 ft.; the figure

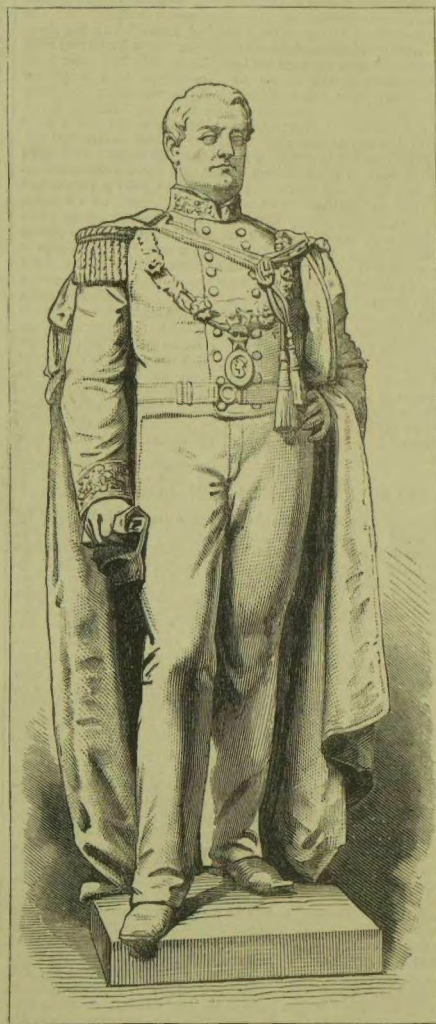


MONUMENT OF THE GERMAN HERO ARMINIUS (HERMANN), NEAR DETMOLD, WESTPHALIA.



TOMB OF KEATS AT ROME, LATELY RESTORED.

itself, up to the point of the raised sword, is 90 ft. high; and the entire monument is, therefore, 183 ft. in height. The substructure has a diameter at its base of 70 ft.; the socle rises to a height of 23 ft., narrowing to a diameter of 59 ft., and from this spring the ten stout pillars supporting the dome-crowned arch. Immediately above the pillars a gallery, extending round the foot of the dome, is reached by a stairway built in the interior, and affords room for 300 spectators. Upon the summit the figure of Hermann stands erect, holding high in his right hand a ponderous sword, measuring 24 ft. in length, his left hand resting upon a shield, bearing the simple inscription, "Treuest!" ("True and Firm.") On the sword is an inscription, which reads in German, "Deutsche Einigkeit meine Stärke; Meine Stärke Deutschlands Macht." Or in English, "German unity my strength; my strength Germany's might." The hero is clad in close-fitting tunic, trimmed with fur; the arms are bare, the limbs are in close-fitting hose, and shoes of untanned leather. A long mantle, clasped on the breast, falls gracefully over the shoulders; the head is covered with a winged helmet; the foot treads on the Roman eagle. The head of Hermann is a noble work, full of majesty and power, the features stern yet German, "terrible in war, gentle in peace;" the long flowing hair is apparently caught up and held fast beneath the pressure of the helmet. The sculptor has not, of course, been able to give a portrait, but rather an ideal Hermann; or, as he better expresses it, he would symbolise Hermann's great deed, the "raising of the German



MONUMENT OF THE LATE LORD MAYO, AT COCKERMOUTH.

sword—Schwerterhebung of the Germans—against Rome." The statue is made up of 200 separate pieces of beaten copper, weighing over 23,000 lb. The height of the figure to the head is 50 ft.; up to the point of the helmet, 55 ft.; to the uplifted right hand, 61 ft.; to the point of the sword, 85 ft.; and with the iron plate on which the figure stands, 90 ft. The statue is supported by iron cylinders, secured by eight anchors, let deep down into the stonework of the substructure beneath it. The iron employed for the purpose of support and anchorage weighs 11,000 lb., being made of immense strength to resist the violent storms that frequently rage over these hill-tops.

The interior of the building is devoted to the commemoration of important events in German history. In one of the niches between the pillars is a relief bust of the Emperor William, made in bronze, from a model by Von Bandel, from cannon captured at Gravelotte. Under the head are the following inscriptions:—"William, Emperor;" "March 22, 1797;" "King of Prussia, Jan. 2, 1861;" "Declared Emperor, Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871;" "War, July 17, 1870—Peace, Feb. 26, 1871." A simple oak wreath surrounds the head. Near this are the names of the great battles of the Franco-German war. Under the relief is a copper plate, bearing the inscription:—"He united with firm hand the long-divided peoples. He overcame victoriously the might and craft of France. He led home to the German Empire the long-lost children. He is like Hermann the deliverer." Referring, of course, to Kaiser William. Another inscription reads—"Only because the Germans had become demoralised by French influence and powerless through disunity could Napoleon Bonaparte, with the aid of Germans, bring Germany under his yoke; but finally, in 1813, all the German peoples gathered around the sword uplifted by Prussia, and secured for their Fatherland release from disgrace and their own freedom.—Leipsic, Oct. 18, 1813; Paris, March 31, 1814;



Waterloo, June 1815; Paris, July 5, 1815." There is another inscription:—"On the 17th of July, 1870, France's Emperor, Louis Napoleon, declared war against Prussia; then arose all the races of Germany, and from August, 1870, to January, 1871, ever victorious, chastised the insolence of the French, under the leadership of King William of Prussia, who was then elevated by the German people to be their Kaiser."

### THE GRAVE OF KEATS.

The premature death of this promising young and romantic poet, more than fifty years ago, has long been a theme for literary moralists to dwell upon. English visitors to Rome have been accustomed to look for his grave, as well as for the stone which covers the buried heart of Shelley, "cor cordium," in the old Protestant cemetery close to the city wall, near the Pyramid of Caius Cestius. But the tomb of Keats, simple and unadorned as it was, had been allowed to fall into a very sorry condition. The inscription had become almost illegible; the stone in one part had sunk a few inches into the ground, from the want of a firm foundation; and the grave was much trodden down by people trying to get nearer, that they might decipher the letters. Some admirers of Keats in England and America, and recent sojourners at Rome, have lately set all this to rights. The work of restoration was performed last winter, in February or March, under the direction of Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, with the counsel and aid of Mr. Joseph Severn, so long known and esteemed among our travelling countrymen as the kind and obliging British Consul at Rome. Mr. Severn, when a young artist in Rome, was the readers of Lord Houghton's "Life of Keats" will recollect, the faithful and devoted friend of Keats, whom he nursed with the tenderest care through his last illness. He has long been desirous to see the tomb of Keats put into a proper and orderly state. Our illustration shows what has been done under the superintendence of Sir Vincent Eyre. The flat horizontal gravestone has been raised upon a solid base of travertine and surrounded by a neat moulding; the cut letters of the inscription have been deepened, and filled up with lead to render them permanent; and a stone framework has been built around the grave, to hold a raised bed of violets and daisies. The whole is protected, on all sides, by a box hedge, neatly trimmed; and a young stone pine-tree has been planted some time ago by an American visitor, and the two myrtles which grew there before. All this is in excellent taste, and very appropriate to the grave of Keats; but it is further proposed by Sir Vincent Eyre to get a marble medallion likeness of Keats placed on the blank wall of the neighbouring entrance gateway, close to the poet's resting-place. Mr. Severn's portrait of Keats, an engraving of which is given in Lord Houghton's book, with the aid of a very good cast of the living face, taken when he was in tolerable health, and now in Mr. Severn's possession, would serve as a guide to the sculptor of the medallion. If the funds subscribed were enough, a bust might also be provided for the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, or for some literary institution in this country.

### STATUE OF THE LATE LORD MAYO.

The late estimable Governor-General of India, whose death by the hand of an assassin, at the penal settlement in the Andaman Islands, is still fresh in the public mind, was formerly M.P. for Cockeremouth, on the Cumberland seacoast. A marble statue of the Earl of Mayo has been erected in that town, and was unveiled on Thursday week by Lord Napier and Ettrick, late Governor of Madras, who took the Vice-regal administration, for a time, upon Lord Mayo's decease. Lord Napier, speaking of the late Lord Mayo's career as Viceroy of India, described him as resolute, large-minded, prudent, humane, and just. He found the finances of India in a state of deficit, but, instead of attempting to gain a fleeting popularity by temporising with the evil, he denounced it at once, and overcame it. He did not hesitate to maintain and even augment the income tax, to increase the duty on salt, and to restrict expenditure in every quarter, public credit and surplus revenue being his first objects; and when he died he left the revenue largely in excess of the expenditure, and the highest cash balances that were ever known. With regard to foreign policy he looked to territorial demarcation, alliance, and defence. His plan was to preserve the native States contiguous to our western and northern frontiers in a condition of friendly dependency, to determine their boundaries, to support their chiefs by honours, subsidies, and arms. This policy he endeavoured to inaugurate with the full knowledge and co-operation of Russia, but if that was impracticable he was resolved to act alone. He knew that in this way the Indian Government assumed obligations and encountered risks; but Lord Mayo did not fear responsibility. What he feared was the unknown, incalculable danger attached to ambiguity and hesitation. There was no department of the Government of India so important as that of public works; for it was concerned with the wealth, the happiness, the life of millions. He (Lord Napier) could not soon forget the emotions of Lord Mayo when he first beheld the rice-fields of the Carnatic. They stood together on the boundary-wall of one of those extensive reservoirs bequeathed to our Government and the Indian people by the primitive skill and beneficence of an unknown antiquity. They stood between the water and the corn—on the one hand, the tank gleaming in the rays of the rising sun; on the other, the level expanse of emerald green whispering and waving in the wind. The spectacle of artificial fertility, with all its attendant blessings, seemed to touch Lord Mayo deeply. It filled his heart with exultation. During the remainder of their ride he spoke much of the sacred duties of Government towards the labouring poor, and of the benefits which might yet be in store for India from the combined powers of English capital and science. Then he turned retrospectively to the wants and woes and aspirations of his distant native country—never distant from his heart—to the problems of religion and of land in Ireland. It was apparent that he had meditated deeply, in the most dispassionate, independent, and liberal spirit, on those questions which affect the moral and physical basis of society; and there was a certain power to deal with Indian interests, which Lord Mayo derived from the studies and reflections connected with Irish administration.

The statue, which is the work of Messrs. W. and T. Willis, of Euston-road, London, sculptors of the Cobden statue in High-street, Camden Town, is shown in our illustration. It is of fine Sicilian marble, nine feet in height, and weighs three tons, being carved from a single block. Lord Mayo is represented as Viceroy, in a long robe or cloak, the drapery falling gracefully from the shoulders. The left hand rests on the hip, the right hand holds a scroll. The face is considered a good likeness, in which the sculptors were assisted by suggestions from Lady Mayo and the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., visiting their studio for the purpose. The pedestal, twelve feet high, and richly moulded, is of the finest Penryn granite, from the quarries of Messrs. Freeman. The cost of the whole work was eight hundred guineas, and it is much approved by those who have seen it.

### MUSIC.

London music is now chiefly sustained by the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, which continue to draw large attendances nightly. Signor Arditi's arrangement of an orchestral selection from Wagner's "Lohengrin" has been repeated with the same success as that which attended it on the opening night; and the vocal performances of Mlle. Bianchi and Mlle. Cristina are still among the prominent attractions. To these artists have been added Mr. Pearson—the well-known tenor—Mr. Celli, and Mr. Snavelle; the latter a debutant of whom more will probably be heard during the forthcoming operatic season of Mr. Carl Rosa, of whose company Mr. Snavelle is to be a member. Last Wednesday was another classical night, a portion of the programme having been devoted to a selection from Beethoven, comprising the Pastoral symphony, the pianoforte concerto in E flat (the "Emperor")—played by Signor Rendano—the overture to "Coriolan," and vocal pieces.

From the programme of the forthcoming Worcester Festival (reduced this year by the Dean and Chapter to its primitive conditions), it appears that there will be a rehearsal, on Sept. 21, with full choral service and holy communion, at half-past eight o'clock, the music for which will be Mr. H. Smart's "Te Deum," "Jubilate," and "Communion," in F, and Sir F. Gore Ouseley's anthem, "Blessed be Thou." There will be evening service (not choral) at three o'clock. The first of the festival services will take place on Wednesday at half-past eight, when Mr. Townshend Smith's anthem, "O how amiable," and Tallis's "Litaney" will be performed; at eleven, there will be full choral service, with Dr. S. S. Wesley's "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," in E, Mendelssohn's cantata, "Not unto us," and Gibbon's anthem, "O clap your hands;" at half-past three, full choral service, with Walmisley's "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," in B flat; Dr. S. S. Wesley's anthem, "Let us lift up," and Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art great." On Thursday, Sept. 23, there are to be two full choral services, one at eleven a.m., the other at half-past three p.m.; the music for the former will include Mendelssohn's "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," in A, Dr. Wesley's anthem, "The Wilderness," and Handel's Chandos anthem, "O praise the Lord." In the afternoon, the service will include Attwood's "Cantate Domino" and "Deus Misereatur" in D, Mendelssohn's anthem, "Hear my Prayer," and Spohr's festival anthem, "How Lovely are Thy Dwellings." The executants will be a combined choir from the cathedrals of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester; from Christ Church and New College, Oxford; St. George's, Windsor; with members of the cathedral voluntary choir. Mr. Done, as organist of Worcester Cathedral, will preside, ex officio, as conductor, and will be assisted alternately at the organ by Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, and Dr. Wesley, of Gloucester. The admission to the services will be free of charge, but reserved seats for holders of tickets may be had of the secretary. There is to be no collection at the cathedral door; but there will be the offertory at the close of each service, and the proceeds will be in aid of the charities for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses. Two sermons will be preached—one, on the 22nd, by the Rev. W. D. MacLagan, M.A., Vicar of Kensington; the other, on the 23rd, by the Very Rev. E. Bickersteth, D.D., Dean of Lichfield. The programme is accompanied by a statement that there will be no orchestral accompaniments, and that the choir of a hundred voices will be supported by the grand organ.

The competition held for three probationerships at St. Michael's College, Tenbury, has resulted in the election of Master Cotes, Master Sewell, and Master Rogers. The probationers are placed on the list of choral exhibitors as vacancies arise. The college course is under the supervision of the warden and founder, the Rev. Sir F. G. Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc., Professor of Music at the University of Oxford.

The examination of candidates for the "Sir John Goss Exhibition" at the Royal Academy of Music, a scholarship founded in honour of the eminent ex-organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, has been held by the Council of the College of Organists. The tests were organ-playing, exercises in harmony, playing at sight, and extemporaneous playing, and the competition was, by the rules adopted with the sanction of the subscribers to the Testimonial Fund, open to chorister boys only. The successful candidate was A. Ernest Ford, formerly a chorister at Salisbury Cathedral. Willie Hodge was "highly commended," and R. W. Wilkinson, formerly a chorister at St. James's Chapel Royal, C. J. Dunster, and F. Broad were "commended."

It is proposed, with the sanction of the Very Rev. the Dean, to restore in a durable form the quaint Latin inscription which formerly marked the grave of Purcell in Westminster Abbey. As Purcell was the most famous of the distinguished organists of the Abbey, the proposal, which we understand originated with Mr. H. F. Turle, will at once commend itself to English artists and lovers of music. Many persons of note have signified their approval of the suggestion. Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the "Purcell Fund" at Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.'s, Charing-cross, S.W.; or may be sent to Mr. H. F. Turle, Cloisters, Westminster Abbey. Mr. Turle proposes to hand over any balance that may remain to the Royal Academy of Music, with a view to founding a prize or scholarship that shall bear the name of Purcell.

### THEATRES.

The aim of Mr. Horace Wigan's management of the Mirror is evidently to make the Holborn Theatre assume a distinctive character—that of an institution established for the production of melodrama; and no doubt there is policy in familiarising the public to a certain idea as the guiding principle of management in the conduct of a dramatic speculation. Mr. Wigan has not been altogether successful in his early attempts; nevertheless, he is apparently determined to persevere in fixing a distinguishing mark on the business which he has selected to carry on at this house; which, by-the-way, he has re-named, as one means of stamping it for his own. Among melodramas proper few have attained a greater popularity than "The Forest of Bondy," the specialty of which was the action of a dog on the fortunes of individuals concerned in its plot, and similar introductions of a canine hero have contributed to the success of other similar pieces. Mr. Wigan has resolved on trying in his new theatre this source of interest, and on Saturday produced a new drama with the title of "The Dogs of St. Bernard." The production had been delayed for a week, in consequence of the indisposition of one of the animals, a circumstance which probably had the effect of augmenting the number of the audience on the occasion. The literary merits of the canine drama are seldom very high, and in this respect the present example is, perhaps, neither better nor worse than its predecessors. The story simply sets forth that one Claude Angelo, an artist (Mr. Herbert), having married one Marie (Miss A. Ingram), had incurred the resentment of his rival, one Captain Mauregard (Mr. George Vincent), and becomes implicated in the charge of murder. He is rescued from punishment by the mountaineers. The vindictive captain pursues the fugitive and his dog Turco and encounters Marie, who is delivered from his violence by Henry,

a guide (Mr. J. H. Standing). The kind-hearted fellow chops a bridge in two to separate her and her child from Mauregard and his soldiers. These are ordered to fire by their leader and bring down the avalanche. The husband and wife meet in a monastery, but without the child. An infant's cry has, however, been heard by some travellers, and the guide and dog set forth to the rescue. They arrive at an Alpine gorge, where the child is seen on a jutting crag. Leaping from peak to peak, Turco at length reaches him, and brings him to the foot of the precipice. Whatever may be the literary shortcomings of this drama, they are greatly compensated for by the beauty of the scenery. The characters are carefully acted, and the curtain finally falls to vehement applause.

The Philharmonic is now occupied by Frederic Maccabe and his entertainment of "Begone, Dull Care," which has received, and needed, but few additions to its original material. But the monologist has greatly improved with practice, and Mr. Maccabe accomplishes real marvels with apparent ease. He begins, as usual, with his most judicious imitation of Mr. Henry Russell, and proceeds to the delineation of sketches for an evening party, including Mr. Solemm Sides, Miss Mary May, and the celebrated Lady Killer. His great portraits are, however, undoubtedly, the Wandering Minstrels with the contrast of the romantic past and the common-place present. Mr. Maccabe is great as a ventriloquist; and without the aid of scenery, by vocal illusion merely, presents the incidents of an excursion-train and as many as seven characteristic sketches. He concludes with the burlesque of a melodrama, entitled "Sir Rowland the Ruff 'un," which is exceedingly funny. In this he resorts again to ventriloquism, and so renders his scenes remarkably effective. His songs are especially good, and impart an air of elegance to the entire entertainment.

A new diorama, illustrative of a journey from the Thames to the Neva, was on Monday exhibited for the first time in the opera theatre at the Crystal Palace. The entertainment has been produced under the direction of the Messrs. Hamilton, who, as our readers are aware, have brought out several similarly interesting and instructive pictorial representations.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

Of the numerous competitions and inspections which were held last week we give the principal:—

A march out and in of fourteen or fifteen miles, and two hours and a half heavy skirmishing over exceedingly difficult ground, under a tropical sun, brought to a conclusion, yesterday week, a good week's work for the provisional battalion at Aldershot, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hayter, M.P., London Rifle Brigade. The second provisional battalion, to be under canvas at Aldershot from the 21st to the 28th inst., left Somerset House last Saturday afternoon. The battalion consists of four companies of the 49th (Post-Office) Volunteers, two companies of the 26th (Docks) Volunteers, and company of Civil Service and South Middlesex Volunteers, in all about 400 men. The whole of this battalion, which was joined at Aldershot by two companies of the Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers, have been fitted out in the most complete manner, every man carrying his great coat, mess-tin, gaiters, haversacks and water bottles, and valise pack. This last is a noticeable feature in the equipment, having been designed by Colonel du Plat Taylor, of the Post-Office Volunteers, for the use of his regiment, who are old campaigners, having been under canvas for five successive seasons, and who, since its introduction, have always worn this valise pack at the manoeuvres. Before marching each company was told off into tent parties, who went through the evolutions of tent-pitching, and Colonel du Plat Taylor addressed the men, explaining very concisely the mode of procedure on the route. The bands of the 49th and Docks Volunteers played the men from Somerset House to Waterloo Station amid the cheers of a large crowd. The battalion at Aldershot is under the command of Colonel du Plat Taylor, with Colonel Wigram of the Docks Volunteers, as his Major. Near the Long Valley, at Aldershot, on Tuesday, a sham fight, in which bodies of regular troops and volunteers were engaged, took place, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele. The force was divided into eastern and western armies, commanded respectively by Major-General Shipley and Colonel Elkington; and it was decided that the latter had succeeded in holding their position.

On Tuesday week, at Wimbledon, the 7th Surrey held their monthly cup competition, the winner being Private Hart.

The annual regimental prize meeting of the 3rd City of London, the strongest rifle regiment in the metropolis, ended on Wednesday week, after two days' excellent shooting. The prize-list included a handsome challenge cup, the gift of Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., hon. Colonel of the battalion; another challenge cup, value 20s., presented by the Worshipful Company of Grocers, and many other prizes. Upwards of 200 of the best shots competed. The Grocers' cup and a money prize of £10 were won by Colour-Sergeant Good. The Napier challenge cup was competed for by three members from each company, and won by the A company. The cup is held by the commanding officer; but each man of the winning team receives a prize of £2 and the Napier badge, which they are entitled to wear on the left arm during the ensuing year. A cup, value 5s., presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, the competition for which was open only to the ten men who made the highest scores in the first stage of the Napier cup, was won by Private Bennett. The challenge cup for officers, presented by Captain Hayne, late of the 13th Hussars, was won by Captain Jephson. There were also prizes for members who had never won anything at previous regimental competitions, and consolation prizes.

The annual prize meeting of B company 22nd Middlesex, Queen's (Westminster), was held at Wormwood-scrubs on Wednesday week. The first series of prizes were shot for by members who had never won a prize, and won by Messrs. Billiter, C. Moore, and Baker. The second series were won by Messrs. Laybourn, Marriott, J. Clothier, T. W. Pridmore, Coad, and Everall. Range prizes—Messrs. Smith, Dennis, and Lawley. The third series, for the ladies' challenge cup and badge and prizes—Lieutenant Dennis won the cup and badge, value £30, and Messrs. Laybourn and Coad were prize winners. The fifth series was for a cup and biscuit-basket; Private T. W. Pridmore won the cup, and Captain Smith won the second prize. The competition for the sixth series resulted in Captain Smith winning. The general aggregate prizes were won by Messrs. Laybourn, Clothier, and Marriott. After the shooting the members and their friends sat down to an excellent dinner at the Rifle Pavilion.

The inspection of the Cambridge contingent of the 1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers took place, on Thursday week, by Colonel Nason, of Bury St. Edmunds, the inspecting officer of the district, on the excellent cricket-ground of the students of Jesus College. The corps was marshalled into three companies, the total numbering a few over 200, under the command of Captain W. M. Fawcett. The precision in the movements of the rank and file in the various evolutions



they were put through was warmly commended by the inspecting officer.

The regimental challenge cup of the Bristol Rifles was shot for at Avonmouth range on Monday, and won by Colour-Sergeant Joy.

The sixth annual prize meeting of the Carmarthenshire Association began on Monday week at the ranges at Danyralty, near Carmarthen, and continued over the three following days. The following are the principal winners in the contests:—The Corporation Prizes: Privates J. Jones and T. Jones. The Lord Lieutenant's Prizes: Messrs. J. Thomas, W. Davies, and D. Evans. The Borough Members' Prizes, Messrs. A. T. Thomas and G. H. Forster. The All-Comers' Prizes: Messrs. W. J. Harries, 2nd Carmarthen; W. Francis, 2nd Carmarthen; T. Thomas, 1st Carmarthen; J. Clapham, 5th Gloucester. County Association Prizes: Messrs. T. Jones, 2nd Carmarthen; D. Evans, 2nd Carmarthen; J. Williams, 1st Carmarthen. The bronze medal of the N.R.A., with £5 added, for aggregate scores, was won by Private D. Evans, of the 2nd Carmarthen; challenge cup and £2 by Corporal Tomkins. Ladies' Prizes: Messrs. Tomkins and Francis. High Sheriff's Prize, cup, and £2: Private T. Jenkins. In minor competitions first prizes were taken by Lance-Corporal Woodrow, Llandilo; Sergeant W. Davies, 2nd Carmarthen; and Sergeant W. Lewis, 2nd Carmarthen.

A match was fired between a team of six men from the 10th Suffolk and the same number of men from the 4th Norfolk, for a silver cup, on Thursday week. The former were the victors, scoring 202 points, against 177 by their opponents.

At Sleaford the annual competition for Earl Brownlow's prizes took place. The silver cup, value £21, was won by Corporal Hoole, 8th Lincoln; and Corporal Gamble, 3rd Lincoln, Sergeant Willows, 4th Lincoln, and Corporal Tinkler, 5th Lincoln, were prize winners.

At Altcar, the Morning challenge cup was won by Sergeant Dow, 1st Lancashire, Private Bryce, 3rd Cheshire, losing the tie with the same number of points.

Drill competition has taken place at Liverpool between three companies of the 15th Lancashire Rifles. The practice consisted of the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises and skirmishing, through which the companies were put by their respective Captains and by Sergeant Instructor Milton, 15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. The umpire was Captain Bloomfield, of the 1st Lancashire Engineers, who at the close of the competition pronounced his decision in favour of B company, who, he stated, had done their work in a most creditable manner.

On Thursday and Friday last week the Yorkshire Association held their fifteenth annual prize-meeting at Strensall-common, near York, when the large sum of £850 was competed for. The bronze medals of the National Rifle Association and grand aggregate prizes were won as under:—£20 and North Riding medal, Private Henderson, Rotherham; £6 and West Riding medal, Corporal Metcalfe, Wensleydale; £4 and East Riding medal, Private Hodgson, Hull. In the various competitions the following were the principal winners:—Series A—Messrs. Wells, York; Railton, Northallerton; Mitchell, Halifax; Fishburn, Yeadon; Berwick, Halifax; Thwaites, Bradford. Series B—A silver challenge cup and prizes (open only to commissioned officers): Cup and £5, Captain Edlison, Leeds; £3, Lieutenant Batley, Huddersfield. Series C—The Ebor challenge cup and prizes (open only to non-commissioned officers and privates): Cup and £5, Private Lazenby, York; £3, Corporal Metcalfe, Wensleydale. Series D—£15, to Sergeant Allen, Dewsbury; £12 to Captain Chapman, Thornton Rust; £10 to Corporal Chapman, Thornton Rust; £8, Corporal Depledge, Doncaster; £7, Sergeant Wilson, Ossett; £7, Lieutenant Deadman, South Stockton; £6, Private Platt, Ripon; £6, Private Walker, Hull; £5, Private Henderson, Rotherham. In series E (open only to members of the association) the winners were Messrs. Hinde, 2nd Middlesex; Sin, Bradford; Rhodes, Huddersfield; Burrill, Wensleydale; and Pilling, Leeds. Series F (open to all comers)—£20 to Private Burgess, Newcastle; £15 to Private Brannell, Scarborough; £10 to Sergeant Depledge, Doncaster; £10 to Colour-Sergeant Cuthbert, York; £10, Private Casley, Scarborough; £5 each to Messrs. Jacques, Rotherham; Machin, Doncaster; M'Vittie, Dumfries; Winsley, Leyburn; Batley, Huddersfield; Greaves, Sheffield; Bell, York; Ward, York; Stephenson, Sheffield; and Henderson, Rotherham. In this series there were fifty prizes, the lowest score securing one being seventy points. Series G—Ten shots with a carbine at 200 yards, open only to artillery volunteers: £3, Sergeant Shaw, York; £2 each to Sergeant Manbadder, Scarborough; Corporal Wood, Bradford; and Gunner Taylor, York.

The 1st Administrative Brigade West Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery, about 600 strong, in two half brigades, commanded respectively by Major Edward Ripley and Major Louis J. Crossley, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Forth, completed their period of garrison duty at Scarborough Castle on Friday, last week, where ball and shell practice had been conducted during the previous fourteen days. The brigade was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzhugh, R.A., and gave satisfaction.

At Newcastle, a competition by D company of the 1st N.R.V., for the Drury challenge cup resulted in the victory of Private Chariton.

At Motherwell, the 16th Lanark held their annual competition. Quartermaster-Sergeant Leitch took the first prize in the principal series. The winners in other series were Messrs. Condie, Kemp, Leitch, and Mooney.

At Houston, the range of the 25th Lanark, a match took place between nine men of the D company of that corps, armed with the Snider, and the same number of men from the D company of the 13th Light Infantry with the Martini-Henry. The volunteers won, scoring 357 against 337 of their opponents. This was a return match, the first having had a like result.

Mr. Henry Willett, F.G.S., in a letter in the *Sussex Daily News*, prepares those who take an interest in sub-Walden exploration for the announcement that the work is brought to a close. Mr. Willett says the committee have "succeeded beyond their fondest anticipations in solving the original problem, and can now state with certainty that palaeozoic rocks do not exist at a depth variously estimated at from 700 ft. to 1700 ft." From 1670 ft. to 1750 ft.—the depth now reached—the strata are shattered and very soft, greatly retarding the work and seriously impeding any prospect of attaining a much greater depth. "The last cores, although not exceeding one inch in diameter, have abundant traces of extinct life. Lingula, thracia, cardium, and ammonites prove that this life is identical with that which has hitherto been supposed to denote that of the Kimmeridge era." Although, at any moment, a change of strata may be reached, Mr. Willett is not sanguine that he will ever be able to report more than that Kimmeridge clay has been discovered in Sussex, and that this clay is very thick.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C.R.R. W.F. A.B.S. and J.O.H.—Many thanks for the games, which are most valuable.

W.S.B. and F.A.W.—Problem No. 1642 cannot be solved by 1. B to Q K3rd.

A.Wood.—But why should not Black take Knight with Bishop?

G.F.G.—Look at the position again.

J.G.C. CLIVE CHESLEY, W.W.R. W.H. CARLTON, BARSCOE, CLATON, J. SOWERBY, R.W.S. 1142.—Problem No. 1642 cannot be solved by 1. B to Q 5th, as Black replies with K to K 5th, followed by K to Q 7th.

EAST MARCH.—You forget that instead of interposing the Bishop at the second move he can move the King.

J.G.C.—Problem 1641 is quite correct. 12. In reply to 2. Q to Q 7th (ch), Black moves, as you suggest, 2. R to R 4th, the answer is, 3. Q to R 5th, mate. See author's solution of Problem No. 1642.

H. SCHNEIDER.—Thanks for the problem, which shall be examined and reported on.

VIATOR.—It is the inevitable fate of all chess meetings. Some one always feels himself aggrieved, and grumbles accordingly. We do not think the publication of your letter would serve any good purpose.

R.W.B.—The establishment of a new chess club in the West-End has been talked of for some time, but beyond this we know nothing.

J.B.—We know nothing of the secret mystery of "Double Chess."

A. CARDEN.—How is it possible to give "trouble" check?

A. J.S.—The mate is certainly very neat; but the weakness of the defence all through renders the game unsuitable for our columns.

F.W.B.—Both are too simple, we are sorry to say.

PROBLEM No. 1643.—Correct solutions received from P.Q.R.S.T., W.P. Welch, Miss Jane D. L. L. W. H. Carlton, Barrow Hedges.

PROBLEM No. 1643.—Correct solutions received from Emile F. Borco, F. Mills, E.H.H.V. R. Schlemmer, H.A.N.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1643.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q B sq. K to K 5th. 3. R to P mates.

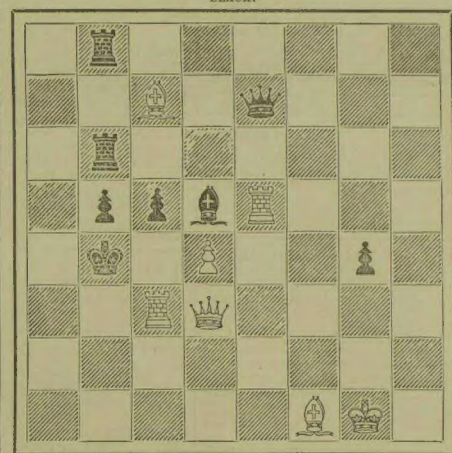
2. Q to Q K 3rd. Anything

1. B to K 4th. 2. R to Q sq (ch), and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1645.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

The subjoined game was played last month in Berlin, between the veteran

Henry Dufresne and Mr. S. Hamel, the President of the Nottingham Chess Club.

(Fianchetto di Donna.)

WHITE (Herr D.) BLACK (Mr. H.) WHITE (Herr D.) BLACK (Mr. H.)

1. P to K 4th. 2. P to K 3rd. 11. B takes B. K takes B.

2. P to Q 4th. B to Q K 2nd. 12. Q to Q 3rd. K to Q K 5th.

3. P to Q 5th. 13. P to K 5th. K to B sq.

4. P to K 3rd. 14. P to K 6th. P to K K 3rd.

5. P to K 2nd. 15. P to Q K 4th. B to K 2nd.

6. R to Q B 4th. R to Q B 4th. 16. K to K 4th. P to Q 4th.

7. K to K 1st. K to K 2nd. 17. B to Q K 2nd. P to Q 4th.

8. K to Q B 3rd. Castles. 18. Q to Q 4th. K to K 3rd.

9. P to Q R 3rd. K to K K 3rd. 19. K to K 5th. K to Q 4th.

10. P takes P. R to K sq (ch). 20. R to K 2nd. K to Q 2nd.

11. K to B sq. R to K sq (ch). 21. K to K 6th. K takes K.

12. K to B sq. 22. K to K 6th. P to Q 4th.

13. K to B sq. 23. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

14. K to B sq. 24. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

15. K to B sq. 25. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

16. K to B sq. 26. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

17. K to B sq. 27. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

18. K to B sq. 28. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

19. K to B sq. 29. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

20. K to B sq. 30. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

21. K to B sq. 31. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

22. K to B sq. 32. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

23. K to B sq. 33. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

24. K to B sq. 34. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

25. K to B sq. 35. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

26. K to B sq. 36. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

27. K to B sq. 37. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

28. K to B sq. 38. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

29. K to B sq. 39. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

30. K to B sq. 40. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

31. K to B sq. 41. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

32. K to B sq. 42. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

33. K to B sq. 43. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

34. K to B sq. 44. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

35. K to B sq. 45. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

36. K to B sq. 46. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

37. K to B sq. 47. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

38. K to B sq. 48. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

39. K to B sq. 49. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

40. K to B sq. 50. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

41. K to B sq. 51. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

42. K to B sq. 52. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

43. K to B sq. 53. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

44. K to B sq. 54. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

45. K to B sq. 55. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

46. K to B sq. 56. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

47. K to B sq. 57. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

48. K to B sq. 58. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

49. K to B sq. 59. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.

50. K to B sq. 60. Q to Q 5th. P to Q 4th.



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